RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

PRESENTED BY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MÉHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 63. BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
20 Mar.	RAZMAK o		10,602
27 „	RANCHI		16,650
31 „	CHINA†		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24 „	RANPURA		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	DELTA	MOOLTAN	20,847
5 June	CHINA		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK	MALOJAx	20,837
3rd July	MOREA		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,500
24 „	RAZMAK	NALDERA	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	RANPURA *	16,585
14 „	CHINA		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March. Extra steamer at reduced rates:—

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.
The rates are as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Mar.	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th April	DUMANA	8,427
3rd June	GHAKINDA*	5,306
17th „	HATIMURA*	7,784
1st July	MANORA	7,888
22nd „	MERKARA	8,285
12th August	MANELA	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
23rd Mar.	MIRZAPORE*	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN	Colombo and Australia
9th „	NAGPORE*	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
15th Mar.	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
16th „	SIRSA	Colombo, Madras & Calcutta
17th „	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.
17th „	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi, and P. Gulf Ports.
19th „	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
20th „	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Comman-der.	Tons	Arrival.	Depar-ture.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	8 March	21 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru ..	K. Teramoto	6070	12 „	25 „
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	21 „	25 „
Genoa Maru ..	M. Shigy	6785	22 „	5 April
*Sado Maru ..	T. Sonoyama	5898	29 Mar.	11 Apr
xBengal Maru ..	M. Araki	5396	11 April	15
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7098	15 „	29 „
T*emba Maru ..	I. Fujisawa	5845	28 „	12 May

* Passenger Steamer
x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	176

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	80,80,305
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar		Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sialkot City.
Ferozepore	Lyllapur	Simla
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Gojra	Meerut City	
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street. Bombay.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.
AGENTS:— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 20418.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... „ 5,62,50,000
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
For Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 13 c.c. for 3 annas. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD WEST. BOMBAY, No. 4
Telegram: GUNDISAN. Telephne No. 42 2

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Head Office: "JEHANGIR WADIA" Building, Near Central Bank of India, Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office.
6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.
Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.
S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON. Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA
Manager,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY. Bombay Pre-2

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	per column inch per Insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Professor of English Literature at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Applicants must have taken First Class Honours in English at the B.A., Examination and passed the M.A., also with distinction in English and a classical language. Starting pay from Rs. 200 to 250 per mensem, according to academic qualifications and teaching experience, rising to a maximum of Rs. 300 p.m. by annual increment of Rs. 25 on confirmation after a year's probation. The post is permanent and pensionable and the engagement terminable only after three months' notice on either side. Applications should be addressed first instance, to the PRINCIPAL, Bahauddin College, and reach Junagadh on before the 20th of March, 1926.

SHEIKH MAHAMAD,
Dewan,
Junagadh State.

Dewan's Office,
Junagadh, 7th March, 1926.

26242

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1925.

(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khattau, who retires from Office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company, but is eligible for re-election.

(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.

(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 26th to March 15th, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1926.

NOTE.—The Dividend when sanctioned will be made payable free of Income Tax at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay or Madras on and after March 24th to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 26th February, 1926, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

C26121

MINERVA MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF FOURTH CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors of Minerva Mills, Limited, held on the 29th day of January, 1926, a call of Rs. 10 per Share, being the Fourth Call, was made and it was resolved that such call should be paid to us as the Managing Agents of the Company on or before MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1926, at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Building, 9 Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, and that if such call was not paid on such date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum would be charged from the 16th day of March, 1926, up to the date of actual payment.

It was also resolved that the Fourth Call should be made payable by those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 27th February, 1926, and that no applications for transfer of Shares should be accepted after the 27th February, 1926, unless such applications are accompanied by the Fourth Call moneys due in respect of such Shares.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 5th February, 1926.

C24996

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO, LTD.,

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 25th March, 1926, to the 8th April, 1926, both days inclusive, for preparation of Warrants for the final dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1925, payable on the 23rd April, 1926, to Ordinary share-holders of the Company, whose names stand on its Register on the 25th day of March, 1926.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th March, 1926.

C26250

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Re:—COTTON FULL PRESSED BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA STATIONS (Via Nagpur).

WITH effect from 15th March, 1926, the Railway freight on cotton full Pressed between Bombay and Shalimar and via and Armenian Ghat (Via Nagpur) will be reduced to Rs. 1/8 per maund at Owner's risk.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 13.3-26.

C26252

NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.

EDINBURGH ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
Established 1823.

WE have pleasure to announce we have been appointed Agents for the above Company, to accept Marine Insurance at Tariff Rates.

DALVIE BROTHERS,
1, Bruce Road, Fort.

R2869

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SALE OF SCRAP.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive sealed tenders on the Railway's authorized forms (price of form one rupee per copy) at his Office upto 12 hours on 31st March, 1926, for the purchase of the following scrap:—

	At Etna.	At Jhansi
Cast Iron scrap,	10 Tons,	50 Tons,
Wrought iron scrap,	13 Tons,	2 Tons.
Steel scrap	100 Tons,	2 Tons,

2. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a cash payment equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of tender.

3. The tenders must be addressed to the undersigned in person and endorsed on the cover "Tender for the purchase of scrap".

4. All charges for loading and unloading and freight are to be borne by the purchasers.

5 For further particulars and tender forms apply to

D. W. KENNEDY,
Divisional Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi.

Dated, Jhansi,
the 11th March, 1926.

26265

TENDERS.

MYRABOLAMS.

TENDERS have been invited by the Divisional Forest Officer, S.D. Kanara (Post Honavar) and by the Divisional Forest Officer, W. D. Kanara (Post Karwar) for Myrabolams in the approximate quantities and at the places shown below:—

(1) Divisional Forest Officer, S. D. Kanara.

Cwts.	Place of delivery.
1,200	Kasarkod Bunder (for Honavar Port).
865	Divgi Bunder (for Kumta Port)

(2) Divisional Forest Officer, W. D. Kanara.

Cwts.	Place of delivery.
900	F. O. R. Londa.
1,650	F. O. R. Tinaighat
450	F. O. R. Castle-Rock.
200	F. O. R. Karwar, Port.

Tenders for (1) above to reach the Divisional Forest Officer, S. D. Kanara at Honavar by 2 p.m. on 20th March, 1926, accompanied by currency notes or Treasury receipt for Rs. 500 (five hundred only).

Tenders for (2) to reach the Divisional Forest Officer, W. D. Kanara at Karwar by 2 p.m. on 22nd March, 1926, accompanied by currency notes or Treasury receipt for Rs. 1,000 (one thousand only).

H. L. NEWMAN,
Conservator of Forests, S.C.

Conservator's Office, S. C.
Via Dharwar, 9th March, 1926.

C26237

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the Undersigned for the purchase of accumulated refuse coal ashes at the following Stations on the G. I. P.

Railway:— Name of Station.	Approximate quantity C. ft.
Uruli	5,400
Kedgaon	8,100
Kalvandi	2,700
Umpri	2,700
Visapur	18,900
Ahmednagar	16,200
Vambori	21,600
Lakh	5,400
Belapur	2,700
Puntamba	10,800
Kopergaon	10,800
Yeola	27,000
Ankai	13,500
Pomalwadi	17,499
Bhalvani	11,956
Surduwadi	22,365
Mohol	7,735
Akalkot Road	14,347
Boroti	4,254
Kulali	12,121
Ghangapur	567
Savalji	256
Gulburga	6,560
Shahabad	39,012
Nalwar	4,550
Yadgiri	70,877
Krishna	1,11,234
Raichur	15,750

Rhond Yearly contract from 1.4.1926.

2. All tenders must be addressed to the Undersigned in person and will be received by 3 o'clock in the afternoon of 7th April 1926, in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for the purchase of ashes at .....".

3. Undersigned reserves the right of rejecting all or any tender without assigning any reason.

4. Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had on application to the Undersigned.

C. J. KEELAN,
Ag. Divisional Engineer,
G. I. P. Ry., Poona.

Poona, 13th March, 1926.

C26264

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for re-roofing the main building of the Congress House on SATURDAY, the 20th March, 1926, between the hours of 2 and 5 p.m. (S.T.) Tender Forms will be supplied at Re. 1 each set. Plans, Specifications and Agreement of Contract will be seen in the Office of the undersigned on week days between 2 and 5 p.m. (S.T.)

Deposit of Rs. 100 in Currency Notes will have to be made with each tender. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. T. TEMBE,
Hon. Consulting Engineer,
Bombay Provl. Cong. Committee.

138, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
15.3.1926.

C26260

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS for the work of extensions to Vijaya Palace, New Guest Houses, High School Building, etc., proposed to be erected at Rajpipla by His Highness Maharajasaheb Sir Vijayasinhji of Rajpipla, will be received at the Office of the undersigned upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 22nd March, 1926.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 15,000, Rupees Fifteen Thousand.

Copies of Form of Tender and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned between the hours of 2 and 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY & CO.,
F.R.I.B.A., M.I. Struct, E., (Lon.) etc.
Chartered Architects, etc.

Morarbhai Building,
43, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

C26256

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership subsisted between our client Mr. JOSEPH PAUL DEMELLO and Mr. CAETANO LEONARD LOBO carrying on business as "Caslon Stationery Mart," at 132, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay, and alleged by the said Caetano Leonard Lobo and one Esufally Rasoolji Neemachwalla to have subsisted between the said Esufally Rasoolji Neemuchwalla as to whom our client does not admit any subsisted, has by mutual consent been DISSOLVED, the said business belonging now solely to our said client.

All debts due to and owing by the said firm will be received and paid respectively by our said client who will continue to carry on the said business under the style or firm of "Caslon Stationery Mart."

Dated this 13th day of March, 1926.

FERREIRA VALLABHDAS KAMDAR AND CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Joseph Paul DeMello.

C26253

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAGANLAL DALPATRAM KHAKHER, of Bombay, Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. The said Maganlal Dalpatram Khakher has in his turn contracted to purchase the said property from Vithoba Kashinath Shirkhande.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit or ground land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the .....side of Kumbharwada Second Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by measurement 410 square yards or thereabouts although described in the Collector's Bills as admeasuring 483 2/9 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1938-41, 1938-41, New No. 9075 and A/9075, Old Survey No. 323-323, New Survey No. 2/5010 and 5010 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7663-64 (1) and 7664 (2) and Street Nos. 182, 184, 192 and 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Kumbharwada Road, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Soonde Balaji and Krishna Balaji and on or towards the South by the property of Ramji Vella.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1926.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C26255

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2553 of 1924.

KAKA DOSSABHOY HIRACHAND and another ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED and another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 17th day of April, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court house on MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.)

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand one Hundred and ten square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 145 of the Agripada West Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, bounded on the North East by plot No. 144 of the Estate agreed to be leased to Virji Jivraj on the South East by Rabsch Street, on the South West partly plot No. 96A of the said Estate leased to Aga Haji Hoosein Lari and partly by plot No. 96 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Ramzanally Salemahomed and on the North-West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3529 together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the mortgagors or their under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4090 (9A) Street No. 145. The Cadastral Survey No. of the said land is No. 1-1871 of Byculla Division.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of land, containing an area of one thousand and fifty-four square yards or thereabouts situate on and bearing plot No. 147 of the Agripada West Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay bounded, on the North East by plot No. 146 of the said estate agreed to be leased to Hoosein Currimbhoy, on the South East by Agripada Chawl Street, on the South West by plot No. 148 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Bhanji Dharamsi Shaparia and on the North West by land of the said Trustees laid out as service passage and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 3528 together with the building thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper floors which said premises are now in the occupation of the Mortgagors or their under tenants and are assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4091 (5A), Street No. 92B, the Cadastral Survey No. of the said land is No. 4-1865 of Byculla Division.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 28th day of January, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.

C25000

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2375 of 1924.

SAKHARAM BALSHET BANDHI ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

PANDURANG GUNANATH and another. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1926, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

The right, title and interest of the 1st defendant in all that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 2nd Carpenter Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 195 square yards or thereabouts and registered into the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 407, New No. 7680, Old Survey No. 546 and New Survey No. 5291, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. ..... Street No. 6-8 and bounded, on the South by the property of Jagannath Shamjee, on the North by the property of Bhagwandas Gopaldas, on the West by the Sindhi Lane and on the East by the said 2nd Carpenter Street.

LOT NO. 2.

All the right, title and interest of the 1st defendant in all that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure, containing by admeasurement 6227 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 628, New No. 4553, Old Survey No. 325 and New Survey No. 1596, all which premises are situate at Parbhadevi Road, Lower Mahim, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4466, Street No. 806 and bounded, on the East by a public Road, on the West by the property of Manchubai, widow of Balgowandas Hargowandas, on the South by the property of the Church of N. S. D. Salvasao and on the North by a passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. NANU HORMASJEE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 35, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of February, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C26162

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit Not. 5017 of 1923.

MADHAVLAL MAKANJI ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

HARIDAS JADHAVJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 8th day of April, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those several pieces or parcels of Khoti and Government Lands, situate in the village of Ghatkoper Taluka, Salsette District in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla together with all the Kharasha land belonging to the Mortgagor and appertaining to this land and bearing the following numbers and particulars:—

KHOTI LAND.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gunthas
66	644	5	9	3	

GOVERNMENT LAND.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Acre	Gunthas
78	57	1	3	0	7½
79	58	1	3	0	8½
80	59	1	3	0	14½
83	62	1	3	0	13½
85	64	1	3	0	2½
87	66	1	1	0	7
90	69	1	3	0	8
92	71	1	2	0	19½

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C26258

LEGAL NOTICES.

TRADE MARK CAUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LIMITED, a Company, registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and having its Registered Office at VULCAN HOUSE, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, is the owner and the sole Proprietor of the Trade-Mark, which consists of the words and drawing as shewn on the Brand or Label affixed below which is an exact facsimile of that used by the said Company.

The colouring of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label may be used by the said Company in such colouring or combination of colouring as the said Company may require.

The said Trade-Mark Brand or Label is intended to identify certain matches manufactured and sold solely and exclusively by the said Company in India including Burma and in Ceylon.

A Declaration in respect of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label has been registered under the Indian Registration Act, XVI of 1908, with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Bombay under No. 6706 on the 27th day of January, 1926.

Any fraudulent imitation of the said Trade-Mark Brand or Label, or other infringement of the said Company's rights therein will be dealt with according to law.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1926.

WESTERN INDIA MATCH COMPANY, LTD.,
P.O. Box 254, Bombay.

26259

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3078 of 1924.

THE NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS, Receiver in High Court, Suit No. 160 of 1921 and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale dated the 6th day of August, 1925, the Judge's Order dated 1st February 1926, herein the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the site of the property at Tank Bunder Road, and Gorupdeo on MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1926, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or quit and Ground rent tenure situate, lying or being at Tank Bunder, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2010 8/9 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors' New Nos. B/16296 and 16335, New Survey Nos. 2B/3712 and 4/3712 Cadastral Survey No. 637 of Mazagaon Division and bounded as follows, on the North by the property in the occupation of Noor Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed and others, on the South partly by Tank Bunder Road and partly by the property in the occupation of Jagjiwandas Narsidas and another bearing C.S. No. 638, on the East partly by the property in the occupation of Jagjiwandas Narsidas and another bearing C.S. No. 638 and partly by the property in the occupation of Muncherji Hirjibhoy bearing C.S. No. 636 and on the West partly by the property in the occupation of Noor Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed and others bearing C.S. No. 639 and partly by Ghorupdeo Road.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. LITTLE & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

C26160

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants,
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
Offices:—
1. M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay.
2. Gaya Building, Mandvi, near Centr Bank of India, Ltd.
3. Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

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on 11 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HEMRAJ ANANDILAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, charge, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, maintenance, easement or otherwise, however, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undesigned at their Office at 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof. Otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 357, New No. 13871, Old Survey No. 145, 146 and New Survey No. 3/7023 and Cadastral Survey No. 307 of Tardeo Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 3730 (1), Street No. 89 and containing by admeasurement 1708 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East formerly by the property of Liladhar Haridas but now by the property of Rao Sahib Manaji Rajooji, Rajoonath Manaji and Mahadeorao Mahadeo, on or towards the West by the public Road known as Tardeo Road, on or towards the North formerly by the property belonging to the late Mr. Phiroz M. Dastoor but now by the property of Mahomed Cassum Murad, Hassam Manooji Vakad and Ahmed Ajami Esmail Ebrahim and on or towards the South formerly by the property of Mahomed Ali Adamji Peerbhoy but now by the property of Nawroji Dadabhoy Padsha.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1926.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C26254

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of RAGHUNATH SAKHARAM SANZGIRI, of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, residing at Khetwady Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

VISHWANATH RAGHUNATH SANZGIRI, of Bombay, Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the National Bank of India, Limited, residing in Room No. 8, Mody Building, Khetwady Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 8th day of March, 1926.

Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER AND SENJIT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C26251

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

ART IS ADMIRED EVERYWHERE
ARAUJO FERNANDEZ & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS
(Princess Street, Bombay)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3440 of 1925
SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer plaint.

Messrs. POHOOMUL BROTHERS, a firm, carrying on business at Jackeria Musjid, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

THACKER JAMNADAS BHAGWANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Jambli Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant

To

The Defendant abovenamed,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the above-named plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you the concise statement whereof is as follows.

The plaintiffs pray for a decree against the defendant for Rs. 10,000 with interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on four sums of Rs. 2,500 each from 28-8-1924, 3-9-1924, 12-9-1924 and 17-9-1924 respectively till judgment costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of April, 1926, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court, and take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1925.

Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C26257

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay,
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DOCTORS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th March, 1926 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following furniture of Dr. E. F. Underwood, M.D., etc.

Consulting room furniture, surgical instruments, medical books, household furniture, crockery, etc.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction sale of 5 cases of Enamelled fancy full pattern bangles.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Mahomed Rasool Awaji of Paltan Road, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th March, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

1311-1569/73—5 cases of Enamelled fancy full pattern bangles of assorted colours, size 3 1/2", 150 doz. pairs in each.

WEEKLY SALE.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, PIECE-GOODS, PRINTED LININGS, SOAP AND DINNER PLATES, BOWLS, CARRIAGE AXLES BATH TUB, DECEASED'S FURNITURE, INSOLVENT'S FURNITURE, ETC.,

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 15th March, 1926, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auction Rooms, No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, once-chairs, safes, etc.

15 Pcs. of Carriage Axles one Bath Tub "Shanks Make."

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following insolvents:—

(1) Re: Estate of Dwarkadas Vishram Vora (Insolvent):—Writing table, chairs electric table fan, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Govind Krishnaji Abhyanker (Insolvent):—Time piece, silver water cup, and small gold flower.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estatet and effects of the following deceased persons:—

(1) Re: Estate of Abdul Rasul Abdul Aliz deceased:—

Rolled gold watch, silver buttons brass shieves, silver anklets, wearing apparels, cooking utensils, etc.

(2) Re: Estate of Hirabai Ghoraja Vengarlekar (Deceased):—

Tables, chairs, cupboards, almyrahs, sofa, clock, chest of drawers, wooden bed, etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—

33 doz. soup and dinner plates, size 9 and 10 and 28 doz. bowls, size 5" to 6½."

4 cases of Printed Linings of assorted patterns, 32 pcs. in each.

2 safes.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of shirtings, Nensooks, Mulls, Jaconets etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SELLING AGENTS everywhere to sell our pure Asafoetida Apply for terms to the NATIONAL TRADING COY., Ludhiana.
A R2843

WANTED—AGENTS in every Town in Bombay Presidency and Central India to sell our world-renowned Hair Powder The Noor-i-Nazar Hair Tonic. Apply to M. A. K. BROTHERS, Nagpore, C.P.
A R2833

WANTED—CANDIDATES, searching employment. For terms send one anna stamp. EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ambala.
A R2837

WANTED—One INDIAN MIDWIFE (Hindu preferred) for duty in Sadar Hospital, Panna. Pay Rs. 20 per mensem. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE STATE SURGEON, Panna, C. I.
A 26266

WANTED—An experienced DYER and FINISHER with theoretical and practical knowledge of the art of cotton dyeing and finishing of grey, dyed and bleached cloth. Knowledge of Chemistry essential. Please apply to MANAGER, Ahmedabad Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad."
A 26267

WANTED—A LADY MEDICAL GRADUATE for the post of Medical Officer, Victoria Jubilee Hospital, Ahmedabad, on a salary of Rs. 200 p.m. for six months with free quarters. Ahmedabad, 12th March, 1926. (Sd.) V. RAMANBHAI, Honorary Secretary, V. J. Hospital Committee. Ahmedabad.
A 26261

AGENTS and DEALERS WANTED for our most attractive Metal Toys, painted in beautiful colours. Sample outfit, containing about 250 toys for Rs. 30 (freight paid). THE INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Somerset Street—Camp KARACHI.
A R2862

HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET for Hindus only a GROUND FLOOR of an airy Bungalow at Chaupatty. Apply DHIRAJLAL GHELLABHAI, behind Willson College.
C R2850

PROFESSION.

POCKET Astrologer answers all questions wonderfully. Price one rupee:—Prof. CARI, DHENKANAL, Orissa.
P R2841

FOR EVERYTHING ASTROLOGICAL consult "ASTROLOGY." Send Nine Annas stamps per Registered Post. No V.P.P DAYALDAS, Secretary, I. G. Khiluani Library, Bhiria (Sind).
P R2866

NATURE'S CURE, where drugs have failed. Magnetic treatment undertaken at patients' residence for rheumatism, nervous troubles, neurasthenia, etc. Results guaranteed. Write giving full particulars to Post Box No. 471, Bombay.
P R2858

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune Teller Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
P

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, Opp. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Reje, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—By a young Hindu Bania widower, aged 28 years of a respectable family, having a monthly income of Rs. 1,000, a handsome, educated, grown-up Bania virgin bride for marriage. Write to Box No. 1285, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2838

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

REPUTED FIRM of Auctioneers and Commission Agents are prepared to sell merchandise, Properties, Jewellery, Furniture, etc., etc. Good realisations and prompt payments. Box No. 1290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R2871

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BRIGHTEN YOUR FACE—Beautifies and Stimulates the Complexion. Cures all Diseases. EGYPTIAN THERMAE, (Meadows Street) Back Paper Currency.
T R2864

WHEN furnishing consult V. G. MAHARAJ, the only Indian carpet manufacturer in Bombay for Carpets Durries Coir mats (Glenrrase), Mereweather Road, facing Taj Mahal's Garden.
T R2757

GO through your stocks you will find as sure as day that some items are a burden to your cash investment. You are looking for the buyers but they do not know you. Send these consignments to EYREN & CO., 107, Apollo Street, and they will convert them into cash. Special law service charges.
T R2870

SWADESHI SUGAR.—The long felt pressing want of people, especially of Bombay Presidency for Indian Mill made Cane Sugars (Guaranteed pure) has now been supplied by Belapur Sugar Factory, Harigaon District, Ahmednagar, quality good (crystals and crushed), rates moderate. Please use these sugars thereby observe sentiments of your religion also help this important industry of India. SUB-AGENTS WANTED every Town. The established sugar dealers preferred, also wanted Hindu Canvassers, (Males and Females) to sell these Sugars in retail in Bombay to respectable families for domestic use. Qualified Parsis will also be welcome to take up this work. The influential persons, having love for Swadeshi Sugar need only apply. Good prospects for capable persons. For samples, rates, sub-agency terms for outstation markets and for canvassing work in Bombay apply or see personally Messrs. MOOLCHAND MOHANLAL, SWADESHI Sugar Agents, Ramchandra Building, 2nd floor, Carnac Road Bombay 2.
T R2856

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wedows St., Fort Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 p. m.
HERE IT IS
"MERELY MARY ANN"
The Big Stage Success by
ISRAEL ZANGWILL
featuring
SHIRLEY MASON
A Dainty Romance of Below stairs and above.
Also
SNUB POLLARD
IN
"IT'S A GIFT"
A PATHE COMEDY.
PATHE GAZETTE
The Latest News in Pictures.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.
EDDIE GARR
presents
"THE BUNCH OF KEYS"
From the Victoria Palace Theatre, LONDON.

Booking at ROSE & CO., upto 5-30 p.m from 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
MODERN MIRACLE
MADAN THEATRES LTD.
presents
The Mightiest Dramatic spectacle of all the ages.
THE TEN COMMANDMENTS
Spectacles of Grandeur—Miracles of Photography—Tragedy and Romance.
IT IS TEACHING THE WORLD HOW TO LOVE!
IT'S THE WORLD'S GREATEST MOTION PICTURE ACHIEVEMENT.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Cracker-Jack Western Picture
SUNSET SPRAGUE
featuring
BUCK JONES
Marvellous horseman of the Screen
in
A Romance of Speed and Pluck. The story of a fight for a lost mine and a woman's heart. Stunts that will thrill and entertain.
AND
HAROLD LLOYD
in
"MOVE ON"

AUCTION SALES.

VORA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
24, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY THE 15TH INSTANT AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction sale of household and office Furniture, Musical Boxes, Gramophones, small and Big Safes, crockery, arm and armless chairs and many other articles, etc., etc.

On account and risk of office concerned.

Handsome, very valuable and durable Clocks and Time Pieces.

VORA & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

REX The Wild Horse in
Black Cyclone
The Most Amazing Drama You Have Ever Seen!
The Love Story of a Horse—Wild, Heroic, Valiant! Of his beautiful mate, "The Lady," and of "The Killer," cruel ruler of the wilderness herd.
Ex-Kaiser at Doorn
Showing the Ex Monarch in his Retirement. The only Film of the Ex-Kaiser, specially taken by a Pathe Camera man
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
Includes Mlle. Lenglen meets Helen in Mixed Doubles Championship
Exclusively Shown at Royal Opera House. Twice the length of the Ordinary Gazette.
"SATURDAY MORNING"
OUR GANG COMEDY
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
Pathe Cinema Royal Opera House.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
KRISHNA FILM CO'S.
Romantic Production
LOVE IS BLIND
Extra ordinary Love Story
featuring—Miss GULAB & Miss EMILEE
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
See—IMMORTAL HOPE
NEXT WEEK

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 21ST INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Warden Road, valuable and artistic furniture and plaedware, one sweet-toned mahogany wood entire iron frame nearly new semi-grand piano by John Broadwood one phonograph with records, dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield suite, old China, old blackwood carved furniture, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, cabinets, writing tables, wall clocks, cooking utensils, meat-safes, etc., etc.

The property of V. A. Grantham, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN POTS AND TUBS OF ROSES, PALMS, CHRYSANTHEMUMS. AND LARGE AND SMALL FOWL HOUSES, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Warden Road, at the end of Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, valuable garden pots and tubs such as large and small palms, crottons, chrysanthemums, roses, geraniums, lilies, ferns, annuals, biannuals, etc., etc. also large and small fowl cages with the teakwood roof and wire-netting walls and garden implements etc., etc.

The property of V. A. Grantham, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 13.

A rise of 22 to 27 points in old crop and 24 to 26 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market declined on long liquidation, but later the prices improved on short covering and some buying. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 2 points lower.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable D/o 12th inst. from Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. Liverpool:—

"Market dul and drooping. Smaller trade demand. Undertone is poor, both here and in Manchester. Looks like a fluctuating market without any decided tendncy for a while."

In accordance with a moderate advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 359 i.e. Rs. 3 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May Fluctuating within half a rupee the market closed at Rs 358 1/2. Exporters and Shroffs were moderate sellers. While Broach July/August opened at Rs. 356 and closed at Rs. 355 1/2. Commission Houses were moderate sellers. The market was totally featureless and the volume of business done was very small. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 358 for F. G. Broach May and closed quiet but steady at Rs. 357. One Japanese firm and Bazar operators were sellers.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 333 1/2 and touching Rs. 334 closed at the opening rate. Whilst May opened at Rs. 327 and advancing to Rs. 328 on scattered buying closed at Rs. 327 1/2. F. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted Rs. 368 and Rs. 372 respectively

Our market for ready cotton remained dull and quiet yesterday, and the demand was very poor.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

6 P.M.

Bombay, March 13.

Fully Good Broach April/May	357
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	354
Fully Good Bengal March	367
Fully Good Bengal May	2704
Fine Oomra March	332
Fine Oomra	326 1/2

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 13.

	Ready.	New. March.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	290	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	280	.....
Bengal F.G.M.G	268	262
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	275	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	260/65	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	350/80	.....
Wardha-Hingi Fine M.G.	350/60	.....
Nagpur Fine M.G.	350/60	.....
Yeotmal Fine M.G	325/50	.....
Fulgaon Fine M.G	335/50	.....
Arvi Fine M.G.	335/50	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	315/40	.....
Khamgoon-Akola Fine M.G.	310/35	334
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	380/85	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	365/75	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	285	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G	275	.....
Dharwar S. G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G	330/35	.....
Westerns M.G.	290/300	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	340/75	.....
Cambodia M. G	.....	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 13.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 12th March 1926.

Cotton	8,886 Bales.
Wheat	3,162 Cwts.
Linseed	3,680 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	1,055 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	597 Cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	4,393 Cwts.
Castorseed	9,684 Cwts.
Rice	3,296 Cwts.
Myrabollams	1,279 Cwts.
Cottonseed	9,739 Cwts.
Mowrasced	Nil.
Gram	1,513 Cwts.
Juwar	3,880 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	850 Cwts.
Bajri	1,221 Cwts.
Coal	1,172 Tons.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 13.

Jute:—Albion 390; Alliance 409, 415; Anglo India 350; Auckland 180; Barnagore 138; Bally 149; Birla 6/10; Belvadere 385; Budge-Budge 362; Caledonian 470; Clive 28/4, Craig 4/8, Cheviot 312, Dalhousie 400, Delta 490, Empire 42, Fort Gloster 675; Fort William 235; Gouripore 610; Hooghly 60; Howrah 30/4; Kamarhatty 426; Kankanarrah 353; Kelvin 600 Kinnison 850; Lansdowne 200; Lawrence 510; Lebbian 315; Naihati 380; National 23; New Central 472; Northbrook 43; Nudea 40; Orient 153; Presidency 6/4, Reliance 50/8, Standard 335; Union 450; Waverley 6/4; Hessian 15/14; Jute 107/8.

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpur 20/8, Dunbar 146 Keshavram Cotton 4.

Miscellaneous:—B. I Corporation 4/6 I. I. Still 20. Madon Theatres 2/14; Imperial Bank 1483 Imperial Confy 381.

Remarks.—Market opened steady, closing quiet.

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, March 13.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0	8	3
Finlay	No. 6½	0	8	6
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	9	0
David	No. 10½	0	10	0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	9	9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	10	0
Currumbhoy	No. 12½	0	10	6
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	10	9
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	10	6
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	11	6
Japan	No. 20	0	13	9
Japan	No. 32	1	1	9
Japan	No. 40	1	3	9
Japan	No. 42½	1	6	9

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, March 13.

Cardiff to Bombay 15/6

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	659	2,70,949	2,29,775
Central India ..	1153	3,06 264	2,40,426
Barsi and Nagar ..	490	1,70,675	1,52,859
Hyderabad-Gaorani ..	..	61,799	77,128
Berar	1,536	3,90 175	4,62,433
Central Provinces ..	261	1,99,639	2,18,403
Total Oomras ..	4,096	13,99,501	13.81-029
Dholera	834	1,57,609	92,964
N.W. Provinces ..	..	1,25.133	1.23-861
Rajputana	102	78.090	43,178
Sind-Punjab ..	1 284	2.08,672	3.09,632
Broach	2,220	2,24,422	79.973
Coompta & Dharwar		19,537	18,454
Westerns-Northerns		12,299	19,756
Coconada		1,474	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		6,672	8,653
Persian		2,220	1.605
American		200	9,048
Egyptian and African	350	37,708	25,972
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		443	3,485
Total ..	8,886	22,74,040	21,18 528

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 11th Mar This year	Last year
Europe	1,076	3,30,323	3,15,146
Japan & China ..	6,700	10,89,503	9,88,185
Coast Ports ..	—	16,285	10,485
Up country by Rail		50,609	1,4183
Afloat in harbour for Europe, Obit a and Japan		49,051	44,599
Total	7,776	15,35,768	13,72,603

COTTON.

Liverpool, March 13.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 2,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 500 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 50 bales.
Mid. Americans Spot 9.95d dull
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 15.95d.

OPENING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 13.

March	9.50+.08
May	9.43+.09
July	9.36+.09
October	9.13+.09
January	8.98+.08

EGYPTIANS

Liverpool, March 13.

May	14.70+.15

London, March 13.

Exchange Belgium	107.00
Exchange Athens	352.50
Cuban Sugar 11 March sellers..	

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 13.

March	14.85 unchgd.
April	14.75+.10
May	14.70+.15
June	14.60+.15
July	14.55+.20
August	14.55+.25
September	14.55+.30
October	14.55+.30
November	14.55+.30
December	14.50+.30
January	14.45+.30
February	14.45+.30
March	14.45+.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, March 13.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

March	9.51+.09
April	9.42+.09
May	9.43+.011
June	9.38+.09
July	9.35+.08
August	9.26+.08
September	9.19+.09
October	9.12+.08
November	9.00+.09
December	8.99+.08
January	8.99+.09
February	8.97+.08
March	8.97+.09

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, March 13.

Scinde, Good	6.35
Scinde Fully Good	6.75
Setude Fine	7.15
Bengal, Good	6.45
Bengal Fully Good	6.85
Bengal Fine	7.25
Oomra, Good	7.15
Oomra, Fully Good	7.55
Oomra Fine	7.95
Broach Good	7.65
Broach Fully Good	8.05
Broach Fine	8.45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 13.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 17,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 9,000.

Futures at New York May	18.72—.15
Futures at New York July	18.28—.09
Futures at New York October	17.57—.11
Spot Cotton at New York	19.35—.20
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.32—.18
Futures at New Oryeans March	18.36—.14
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	16.89—.05

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 18-1/16.
Demand Bills 4.85.75.
Silver Commercial Bars 65.3/4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, March 13.

Futures at New York:—

May	18.72—.15
July	18.28—.09
October	17.57—.11
December	17.20—.14

Liverpool, March 13.

Cotton Delivery Md. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

May	9.43+.11
July	9.35+.08
October	9.12+.08
December	8.99+.08

WHEAT.

London, March 13.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. 50/6 April May sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—58 1/2 lbs. 49/6 March/April sellers.
Tone:—Firm.
Wheat Afloat to U.K. 2,500,000 quarters.
Australian 53/6 March/April buyers.
Tone:—Firm.
Cargo Barletta Russo 61 lbs. 50/6 Afloat pail
Cargo Barletta Russo 61 lbs. 50/6 loading paid.
Cargo South Australian 54 January paid.

SEEDS.

London, March 13.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—
£14 1/2 March April sellers.
£14 3/8 April May paid.
£14 5/8 May/June sellers.
Tone:—Shippers dearer. Little doing.
Cottonseed Bombay 7 1/2 March April sellers.
Castorseed Bombay 18 3/4 March April sellers.
Linseed Bombay £17 7/8 Mar/April nominal.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £19 1/2 Apl/May sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £19 7/8 Mar/Apl. sellers.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton £18 5/8 Apl/Mary, sellers.
Tone of rapeseed—Firmly held. Poor demand.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore £20 7/8 Ajril/May sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, March 13.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta—15/1 1/2 July/Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta—15/3 Oct/Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta—15/4 1/2 Jan/March sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay—15/4 July/Sept. sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi—15/4 3/4 July/Spt. sellers.
Tone:—Dull. No demand.

RUBBER.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 26-1/2 April May nominal.
Ton:—Steady. fi
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 29-1/4 buyers 29-3/4 sellers.
Tone:—Very quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.
Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, March 13.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	56 0 0
Brass, English	1	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¼	56 0 0
Brass, English	1½	56 0 0
Brass, English	1 3/4	56 0 0
Brass, English	2	56 0 0
Brass, German 3/4 to	2	54 12 0

METALS.

London, March 13.

English best Selected Copper	£62 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£58 13/16
Copppers Braziers	£75
Yellow Metal	69 3/4
Herd Spelter	31
Corrugated Sheets	£16

COPPER.

Bombay, March 13.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper French	3/4 to 2	58 0 0
Do. German	3/4	57 12 0
Do.	1	57 12 0
Do.	1½	57 12 0
Do. American	1½	61 0 0
Do.	1 3/4	61 0 0
Do.	2	61 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		58 8 0
Panchteka joint		25 8 0
Copper English Bars		59 8 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		73 0 0
Lead, Country		24 0 0
Lead Rangooni		25 4 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		51 8 0
Koger Brass 1½ to 1¾, 1 3/4 to 2		51 8 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1 3/4 to 2		60 8 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1. 1½		60 0 0
English Copper 3/4 to 2 a		59 8 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 13.

3½ per cent Rupee paper Rs. 73.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 89/10.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 98/10
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 102/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/11
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/7
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent. Muntcipal due 7974 Rs 77.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 104/4.
6 per cent Municipal lue 1929-49 Rs 101.
Tone of Market—steady.

SHARES.

London, March 13.

Hongkong Bank	£124-1/2
Chartered Bank	£20-3/4
National Bank	£48
P. and O. Bank	9-3/8
Eastern Bank	£5-15/16

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 13.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 980.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1050.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1035.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 123 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 119 1/2
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 201 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 1/8
London Paris Frcs. 133.25.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.24.
London—Brussels Frcs 107.00
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange market steady, qutet.

London, March 13.

Consols 2½ Warsaw 38.00.
Exchange on London at Parts Fcs 134.00.
Rentes 3 per cent. 49.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30-5/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30-3/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Market very quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3-1/2.
Interest 7 days market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, March 13.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	£87 3/4	unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92	"
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47	£101 7/16	"
Conversion Loan	£74 7/8	"
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	102 1/2	"
Indian Loan 7 p.c.	£104 1/2	"
Consols 2½ p.c.	54 5/8	"
Rupee Paper 5½ p.c.	53 1/2 nominal	
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan)	68 1/4	"
Govt. Securities 3 p.c.	58 3/8	"

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 13.

3 months 4 7/16 per cent.
6 months 4 3/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 per cent.

Money 1 month 5 per cent.
Money 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Money 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay, March 13.

Sovereigns Ready 13/4/9.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/3.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/7/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/5/9
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/8/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/9/0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68/7/0.

London, March 12.

Bar gold rady, 8411 1/2.
Silver ready, d. 30-5.
Silver forward, d. 30-7.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. China sold. India doing nothing. Market uncrtain. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

GOLD.

Bombay, March 13.

Ready:—21/5/9.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/5/6.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 21/6/0.
Teji Mendi:—
Vaida Chitar—Onening 0/0/9.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 0/2/0.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay, March 13.

Ready.—68/8.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/8. At 6 p.m. 68/8.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/7. At 6 p.m. 68/7.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar: Opening 0/9/0.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 1/0/0
Tone:—Market quiet.

BARLEY.

London, March 13.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

MADRAS LAGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SWARAJISTS PROPOSE TO WALK OUT.

MADRAS, March 13.

The Madras Legislative Council will commence its sittings on the 16th instant to discuss the motions on the Budget for 1926-27. On a list of twenty-one demands notice has been given for about seven hundred motions, a good number of them being by Swarajists who propose to walk out in obedience to the Congress Mandate Among the motions tabled are one by Mr. Satyamurthi "to censure the reactionary attitude of the Madras Government towards the constitutional development of the province, to provincial autonomy and Swaraj" and another by the same member to express a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry. A meeting of Swarajists has been arranged for Monday next.—A. P.

A deputation consisting of professors vakils and local gentry waited upon Mr. A. M. Kuraishey, Principal of the Aligarh College and requested him to become a candidate for the Legislative Assembly from the Agra rural Constituency. After a great discussion Principal Kuraishey agreed to do so.—A. P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 13.

Silvio Pellico, Giacopello, Trieste.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Vita, Grant, Karachi

DEPARTURES.

March 14.

Drachenfels, Muller, Hamburg
City of Hongkong, Walton, Liverpool.
Nurjehan, Robb, Calcutta.
Jehangir, Constantine, Jeddah.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, March 13.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Costalia, 4171, Liverpool. 12/3, Grahams.
8 Wakasa Maru, 3804, Japan 25/3, W Y Kaisha.
14 Jalapa 4386 N York, 30/3, Vol. Bros.
17 S Pellico, 3330, N F, N F, L Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sandon Hall, 3314, Rangoon, N F, J F and Co
2 Jalavecra 2909 NF, NF, S S Co Ld
4 Vasna, 2043, Busra, 19/3, M M and Co.
7 Newton Ash, 2795. Antwerp, 4/3 Grahams Trading Co.
9 Singapore Maru. 4260, Japan, 5/3, N Y K.
16 Kenbane Head 3259, Karachi, N F, L Edwards Co.
10 & 11 Jalavihar 3381 NF. N.F. S S N Co
12 & 13 Ischia 2470 Genoa 3/3 L Triestino
15 Barala, 1899. P Gulf, 10/3, M M and Co.
15 Bandra 1877 P. Gulf 3/3 M M & Co.
15 Barpeta, 1877, Persian Gulf, 24/3, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jerseymoor 2731 Japan N.F. N Y Kaisha.
A Nurjehan 3379 N F N F & M & Co.
D & E Bolmen, 2139 Genoa 27/2 Graham Trading Co Ld.
K Ahmedi, 1331, P. Gulf, N.F., S Hassum and Co.
L/M Khosrou 2492. NF. NF, T Morrison Co.
N Sumatra Maru, 4272 Karachi. 5/3 O S Kaisha.
P Gogra, 3151, N F. N F, M M and Co.
P Ormara, 2978 N F, N F, M M and Co.
13 Muristan 1877 Japan 3/3 M M & Co

EXPORTS.

March 13.

S S City of Hongkong for Ghent:—110 bales cotton H Nensey and Co.

S S City of Hongkong for Antwerp:—25 bales hemp G Purarisao; 50 50 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 50 bales hemp G Mawjee.

S S City of Hongkong for Dunkirk:—1000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros; 4000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S City of Hongkong for Liverpool:—1000 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 625 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co; 35 bales wool David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Silvio Pellico for Trieste:—55 bales cotton waste M Mafatlal and Co.

S S Jalapa for New York:—350 cwt gum chiraz N Mulji and Co; 330 cwt gum karaya N Mulji and Co. 140 cwt fish stunds R Dhanjee and Co.

S S India for Genoa:—500 tons old iron railway wheels K M Nathoo; 60 cwt old steel plates K M Nathoo. 782 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Silvit Pellico for Trieste: 55 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—1 bale cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Hongkong:—50 bales cotton twist Currimbhoy and Co Ltd; 150 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—300 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Portland:—100 bales cotton Lyon Lord and Co Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—600 bales cotton Suzuki and Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Tokushima Maru for Hongkong:—22 cwt gongar A A Chinwala; 10 cwt salt petre A A Chinwala.

S S Wakasa Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Wakasa Maru for Nagoya:—200 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Wakasa Maru for Osaka:—700 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Wakasa Maru for Kobe:—1100 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Heimei Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton N Manilal and Co.

S S Heimei Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

S S Heimei Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 13.

S S Rawalpindi from London, Agents M M and Co—From London:—360 cases whisky; 90 cases wines; 28 cases spirits and oil; 4 cases lubricating oil; 1 case candles; 145 cases gin; 1 box gold. 1 box sovereigns; 3 boxes bar gold; 1 box gold coins; 126 bars silver. 56 cases apples; 43 cases toilet soap. 28 cases sauce; 52 cases herrings; 34 cases arrowroot, pearl barley and oat meal; 82 cases castor oil and olive oil; 31 cases scott's emulsion; 41 cases provisions; 30 cases syrup; 27 cases corn flour; 17 cases ink; 217 cases lime juice; 28 cases hams and bacon; 16 cases pickles; 24 cases lamps and parts and accessories. 127 cases o'stores and vinger; 106 cases cigarettes and tobacco; 25 cases printed books. 20 cases drappery; 26 cases medicinal goods; 136 cases quinine and medicines; 64 cases salts; 48 cases cut peel; 43 cases blacking; 19 cases cheese; 216 cases biscuits and jam and confectionery and chocolate; 41 cases paper; 40 bales paper; 33 cases cycles and parts; 12 cases typewriters; 11 cases clothing; 34 cases photo material. 56 cases glass bottles; 12 casks glass bottles; 24 casks zinc sheets; 6 casks ivory. 475 casks cement; 20 kegs red bend; 50 drums red bend; 10 kegs white end; 360 kegs paint; 26 cases paint, 15 cases cable; 85 drums cable; 121 drums mineral tar; 250 drums solignum; 140 casks tallow; 141 bales rubber tyres. 114 packages tubes; 113 bundles tubes; 11 bundles steel bars; 30 drums linseed oil; 21 cases sugar. 10763 bags sugar; 34 packages joists; 26 boxes milk food; 40 loose weights; 25 bales old clothing; 20 cases ammonia; 10 cases tunned sausages; 10 drums oil; 89 nos stoneware pipes; 5 casks heel tips; 6 cases files; 10 bales cotton wool; 16 cases shoes. 12 bales card boards; 5 cases E'ware.

From Marseilles:—200 cases brass circles; 216 cases mineral water; 55 cases syrup. 15 cases saffron; 120 cases vermouth; 100 cases minium; 16 cases imitation gold and silver thread and lemeta; 73 cases alimentary paste; 660 cases brandy; 18 cases ribbons; 18 cases silk yarn; 17 cases cycle covers; 46 cases tyres and tubes; and accessories. 46 bundles tyres and tubes and accessories; 230 kegs litharge; 2300 bags almonds; 46 kegs colours; 5 cases castor oil. 14 bales paper; 12 barrels wine; 17 cases silk and cotton tissues; 12 cases perfumery; 10 cases silk goods; 12 bales carpets; 6 cases olive oil; 7 cases clocks; 6 cases art silk laces; 8 cases preserves; 10 cases liquors.

From Bordeaux/London:—41 cases wine. 1705 cases brandy; 20 cases vegetables in tins.

From Hamburg/London:—5 cases copper tubes; 102 cases glue. 2 cases brass goods; 2 cases enamelledware.

From Havre/London:—200 bundles copper sheets; 22 cases perfumery; 5 cases aniline dye; 2 cases shoes.

From Rotterdam/London:—10 bundles cheese; 6 bundles cotton yarn; 22 cases wine.

From Amsterdam:—60 cases cheese; 2 cases ivory; 3 cases essence.

From Aden:—38 boxes specie; 6 bags almonds.

From Portsaid:—4 cases gold bars.

S S India from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino—From Trieste:—16 cases fez caps; 1670 cases glass bangles; 408 cases glass beads; 44 cases bolts and nuts; 100 cases screws. 17 cases hollow glass. 27 cases lamps; 20 cases imitation silver and gold wire and thread. 2 cases imitation jewellery; 824 bales paper; 1750 bags sugar; 2750 d/bags sugar; 83 bdles hurricane lanterns; 143 bundles steel in bars; 7 cases tin boxes; 7 cases tin hollowware; 3 cases stationery.

From Alexandria:—58 bales cotton; 7756 bags sugar.

From Vragnizza:—124 packages cement sheets.

INDORE MAHARAJAH INSTALLED.

NEW ADMINISTRATOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, March 11.

To-day being an auspicious day the State astrologers had fixed it as a propitious day for the "Rajabhisekh" (installation on the "gadi") of H. H. Maharaja Yeshwantrao Holkar. Sirdars Changan and Zanane the uncles of the young prince called early at the Manik Baugh Palace and escorted him to the old palace in the State car. It was a very imposing sight and crowds gathered near the palace square to see the golden coloured chariot with four horses and military escort taking the heir-apparent to the quadrangle of the palace. The "mankaris" and leading Sirdars accorded welcome to the Prince at the gate of the Old Palace, where preparations were made for the religious ceremonials pertaining to Rajabhishek. The religious rites observed on the occasion were "vedokt" and based on Mahabharat and were similar to those followed when Yeodhister, the eldest brother of the Pandwas was enthroned at Delhi in ancient times. The royal priests who officited as ministers after the Prince had taken his bath performed the sacred annointing and worshipping of the family gods and the Holkar throne in the midst of the firing of batteries H. H. the Prince Yeshwantrao was put on the "masnad" as Maharaja Yeshwantrao II. Then followed the Durbar of Ashritas mainly consisting of priests, and Jahagirdars from priestly classes. Here the new Maharaja received blessings from ashrit durbaris. There was a banquet in the palace and in the afternoon a first class durbar was held which was attended by all the prominent Sirdars, Mankaris and state officers. There was also a State procession of Mankaris, Sirdars and others on elephants and the new Maharaja Saheb in his state car followed, after visiting the family Gods H. H. proceeded to his parents at Sukh Nivas Palace to receive their blessings.

To-morrow the Agent to the Governor-General accompanied by his followers will call in state and meet the new Maharaja at the old palace. There will be a few Sirdars with the Maharaja Saheb at this interview, when the "Kharita" of the Viceroy will be handed over and H. H. "Kharita" received. This will be a state function.

There was no hartal in the city and the population here is quiet. Sirdar Kibe, Bapna and others have been exempted from payment of the large sums which they owed to the State treasury. The Huzur Secretary Mr. Shriman Sing gets a life allowance of Rs. 500 per month. Mr. Sham Sunder of the Forest Department gets the present of a bungalow. People wonder why these officers together with the late Diwan Narsingrao have come for these fat presents from the ex-Maharaja especially when the State treasury is empty.

NEW ADMINISTRATOR.

There are strong rumours that Mr. Fritz the Assistant Political Secretary to the Viceroy is likely to be appointed administrator during the minority of H. H. the new Maharaja. People all pray that H. H. Maharaja Yeshwantrao is kept away from the influence of A.D.C.'s, Mankaris and others who led to the ruin of his royal father. People here wish that there is a wholesale change in the present high appointments.

The ex-Divan, Mr. D. N. Narsingrao, is shortly leaving Indore. I hear he will be proceeding to Hyderabad.

NEW MAHARAJA OF INDORE.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE OF GOOD WISHES

INDORE, March 12.

To-day, Mr. Glancy, the Agent to the Governor-General, paid a formal visit to the new Maharaja of Indore. He read and presented to the Maharaja, the Viceroy's *Kharita*, informing the Maharaja with great pleasure that the King-Emperor had been graciously pleased to recognise him as the Ruler of the Indore State and adding: "I welcome at this juncture Your Highness's assurance of loyalty to His Majesty and friendship with my Government, and it is my sincere prayer that Your Highness's career may be a long and prosperous one worthy of the great traditions of your State." A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired in honour of the *Kharita* and the band played the National Anthem. Mr. Glancy then spoke remarking that though the circumstances of accession made unrestrained rejoicing usual on such occasions out of place, he (Mr. Glancy) believed he was sufficiently in touch with the local sentiment to be able to affirm without fear of contradiction that the people of this State most cordially and unanimously welcomed the Maharaja and whole-heartedly desired that happiness and good fortune might attend on both in his private life and in that position of responsibility to which Providence had called him. The life of a Ruler was often a lonely life beset with difficulties, and to have a Princely heritage at an early age was not in every respect the height of good fortune, but there was this consolation that given will and character there was no one in this world to-day who had in his power to do so much for his people as the ruler of an important State in India. The Minority Administration would watch over his interests, till he came of age. The Viceroy's *Kharita* which he had read was significant and he felt sure the Maharaja would appreciate the message of good wishes which it contained.

The Maharaja, replying, cordially thanked for the good wishes and advice both of the Viceroy and Mr. Glancy. He also tendered his respectful thanks to the King-Emperor for the gracious assurance of friendship. It was gratifying to him that he had the good-will of his people and the good wishes of a friend like Mr. Glancy and fostering care of the British Government.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Legislative Council meets at the Town Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Mar. 16.

Bombay Legislative Council meets at the Town Hall, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, H. E. the Governor attending, Parsi Bazar Street, 2 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Christ Church Old Boys v Customs 'B' or B. B. and C. I. Loco, 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground

THURSDAY, March 18.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—N. W. Railway (Karachi) v Bombay Gymkhana, 5-30 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana ground.

FRIDAY, March 19.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—G. I. P. Shobanur v. B. B. and C. I. Railway, (H. Q), 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana ground.

SATURDAY, March 20.

The s.s. Razmak with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—B. B. and C. I. (Ajmer) v Eastern Telegraphs, 5-30 p.m.—Bombay Gymkhana ground.

THE HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The Hon. Secretary of the above Institute acknowledges receipt of Rs. 1,349-6-7 as contributions for the month of February, 1926.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The next meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee will be held on Tuesday (the 16th instant) at 12-30 p.m. (B. T.) instead of at 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION

The adjourned meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m.

VICTORIA GARDENS ZOO.

The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—

1 Fox Indian (Canis Vulpes) by Miss M. Peritt.
1 Mouse Deer (Tragulus Meminna) of Kandivly by Mrs. B. O'Rorke.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Dr. P. G. Kutkar, L.M. & S., on "Consumption" to-day (Monday) in the Pansare's Chawl, at Arthur Road, Bombay at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Friday to 6 a.m. of Saturday:—

Smallpox 4 attacks and 1 death; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza nil. Total mortality this day last year was 77; Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 84.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A general meeting of the members of the Byculla District Congress Committee is called to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the Congress Committee, No. 2, Ripon Road, near Parsi Statue, when all those who have paid their fresh subscription for the current year are requested to be present.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The homeward P and O mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of 27th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 12th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the mail special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

"2,000 LBS. ONLY"—NOT 6,000.

Mr. K. G. Rao writes:—

"In reviewing the opening ceremony of the National Physical Culture Institute held on Sunday last, in your paper, it was mentioned that I supported a stone weighing 6,000 lbs. on my chest. To obviate any misunderstanding and needless correspondence on the subject, I would state that the stone supported was about 3,360 lbs. only."

CHANGE IN LOCAL TIME-TABLE.

The G. I. P. Railway Local Time-table will be changed from the 1st of April. Those who desire to send any suggestion or alterations are requested to send them to the Secretary, the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee, The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, 51-53 Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, before Wednesday the 18th instant.

LIST OF PASSENGERS BY P. & O. S. S. "RAWALPINDI".

The following were among the list of passengers who left by the P. and O. s.s. "Rawalpindi" yesterday (Saturday) for Marseilles and London:—

H H the Gaekwar of Baroda and suite; Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomanji and Valet; Lady Bomanji, Maj.-General R A and Mrs Cassels C.B.; Sir Thomas Catto; H H Prince Tikka Raja of Kapurthala and Valet. Major-Genl Sir J S M and Lady Shea; Sir Thomas Strangman.

THE FIRST DADAR COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Cooperative Institute, the First Dadar Cooperative Conference will be held at Dadar at the end of March next.

The object of the Conference is to bring together persons interested in the cooperative movement, specially with a view to discuss the difficulties of the existing cooperative societies in their working and to find out remedies, and to suggest ways and means for the further development of the movement in the locality.

SWARAJISTS' WALK OUT AND FUTURE PROGRAMME.

Under the auspices of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held in front of the Congress Office, Lady Jamsetjee Road, (near the new overbridge) to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) when Sjt. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and Swaraj Party, will speak on "The Significance of the Swarajists' walk-out and the Future Programme of the Congress". Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside. All are requested to attend.

THE SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The School of Indian Music is doing much good work for the furtherance of the Art of Music since last July. It was started with the idea of getting more and more cultured people to study and appreciate the Art. The activity of the School was limited only to its classes so far. But recently a novel feature was introduced and the management of the School hopes to continue that in future. The idea is to get distinguished artists from the whole of India to give their performances to the students of the School and also to cultured people interested in the art.

The first such performance was given last Saturday night by Professor Vilayatkhan the well-known musician of Bombay. It was a

INDIAN DRAMA IN LONDON.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

On Sunday, 21st of February, the Independent Labour Party made a new departure—and a very welcome one—in their Sunday evenings for the people at the Strand Theatre lent by Mr. Arthur Bourchier. The stage was occupied for the greater part of the evening by Indians who gave an excellent performance of Indian Drama and Music.

The Indian Students' Union Dramatical Society gave a scene from the Bengalee Drama "Chandragupta" (D. L. Roy) with very good effect. All the characters were good, but mention must be made of the sweet singing of a little girl (Neila Chunder) who took the part of a beggar girl.

D. S. Roy gave a wonderful recital of poems by Rabindranath Tagore. His beautiful voice will long be remembered by all who were present.

Very enjoyable were the musical items given by K. M. Pardhy on the "Sitar", an instrument having beautiful harplike tones. This artist succeeded in creating an atmosphere which transported us in imagination to an eastern garden at eventide.

During the latter part of the evening the stage was occupied by the Ruskin College Oxford Dramatic Society who gave an excellent account of themselves in Stephen Schofield's one act comedy "On the Moor."

Special praise is due to Daisy Woods for her portrayal of "Hilda" and Albert Hobson was quite convincing as a "Convict from Dartmoor."

MARGARET CARTER.

MARWARI AGRAWAL MAHASABHA.

The General Secretary, Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha, wires from Delhi:—

Preparations for the eighth session of the All-India Marwari Agrawal Mahasabha which commences on March 15th, are nearly complete. Exhibits for the Khadi Exhibition are still coming in good numbers. Many delegates for the Mahasabha have arrived; also batches of volunteers from Allahabad, Amritsar and Lahore. The President-elect, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, with friends and family arrives to-morrow morning, when he will be taken round in procession.

The Agrawal Mahasabha will take place in the Sangam Theatre.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will take place at the Marwari Library at 8 p.m. to-morrow. A social drama will be performed on the night of the 15th and the Seventh Sahitya Samarth will be held on the night of the 16th.

LODGE "IMPERIAL BROTHERHOOD."

There was a large and representative gathering, both of masons and non-masons, at the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday evening, when the leading Scottish-holding Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood" entertained a number of guests at its Annual Dinner. Sir Chintamanrao Appasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chief of Sangli, Master of the Lodge for the current year, presided and he was supported by a company which included H. E. the Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson.

After the usual craft toasts, the Governor proposed the toast of "The Guests" to which the Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Hon. Sir Henry Lawrence responded. The toast of the Master of the Lodge was given by the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna. Mr. H. T. Acton and Mr. J. B. Green contributed towards musical entertainments.

PERSIANS' NOWROZ.

To celebrate the Nowroz or the National New Year day of the Persians in Bombay and to offer thanks-giving in connection with the new regime in Persia inaugurated by His Majesty Reza Shah Pahlavi, Mirza Zainul Abedin (Hekmat), the Founder of the Anjuman-i-Muwadat or the Persian Society of Friends, has issued invitations to a social gathering on (Monday) the 22nd instant, beginning at 5-30 p.m. and ending at 8 p.m. (and not beginning at 8 p.m. as wrongly announced in a previous issue), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, where refreshments will be served after the customary style of Iran. The meeting is open to the public.

SOUTH INDIA MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

The Secretary, Tanzeem Mahanadu, Tuticorin wires as follows:—

On the 13th of March between Mamulhindhi Hazrat Moulana Abulkalam Sahib Azad and Surthajulhindh Hazrat Moulana Mahomed Ali Sahib selected by the Working Committee, the former is elected by a majority of 23 votes by the South India Muslim Associations and the Reception Committee for the presidentship of the South India Muslim Tanzeem Conference to be held at Tuticorin in June.

W. I. A. A. ACTIVITIES.

The following among other matters were dealt with at a recent Committee Meeting of the W. I. A. A.:—

The anti-dazzle Lenses demonstrated recently at a test held at the Bandstand, Cooperage, have met with the approval of the Committee and it was decided to inform the police accordingly at the same time requesting them to sanction the use in Bombay of approved non-painted Lenses.

It was decided to hold the annual general meeting at the Taj Mahal Hotel at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, 15th April, 1926.

A letter was read from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, P. W. D., informing the Committee that as the Rivers Tapti and Chambal are not in the Bombay Presidency, any communications should be addressed to the Central India P. W. Dept. and the Rajputana P. W. Dept.

Correspondence was read and it was decided to take further action in conjunction with the Police and Motor Trade Association in regard to the seating capacity and loading of

SETHNA V. SHAMDASANI.

DEFAMATION CASE TO BE TRANSFERRED ?

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, the hearing of the case came up in which the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna has charged Mr. P. D. Shamdasani with defamation. The case, it will be remembered, had arisen out of the words which Mr. Shamdasani is alleged to have used at one of the general meetings of the Central Bank of India with reference to the complainant. Mr. Shamdasani is alleged to have said that the complainant was a "past master in the art of fraud, trickery and chicanery." He is also alleged to have said that the High Court would hang him for it.

Mr. Shamdasani applied for an adjournment of the case on the ground that he wished to use the decisions in the other Notice matter in which he was the complainant for his defence in this case. The decision in the High Court case which was pending would, he thought, also help him in his defence.

His Worship observed that he thought it a fair ground for adjournment, but Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, who appeared for the complainant, wished the proceedings to be expedited as the complainant was to leave India on public duty. For this purpose he would even assume that the notice matter had been decided against his client, i.e., that the balance sheets of the Central Bank were false. The words used by the accused were "prima facie" defamatory and if his Worship framed a charge the complainant could be examined and allowed to leave on the 27th instant.

His Worship observed that the accused would then have the right to recall the complainant for cross-examination and for this purpose his Worship could not grant a date before the beginning of April.

At Mr. Desai's request his Worship agreed to transfer the case if possible to the court of another magistrate who could spare two full days for the hearing of the case before the end of the month. The case at present stands postponed *sine die*.

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

PERMISSION FOR 500 FAMILIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 14.

In both the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly next week an official resolution will be moved for approval of the draft notification specifying the terms and conditions on which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful to British Guiana. These terms and conditions follow the recommendations made by Kunwar Maharaj Singh in his recent report on his Deputation to that Colony. The notification states: In exercise of powers conferred by Section 10 of the Indian Emigration Act (7 of 1922) hereinafter referred to as the Act, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification in the form in which it has been approved by both Chambers of the Indian Legislature.

Emigration to British Guiana for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful with effect from such date as the Governor-General in Council may with the concurrence of the Governor of British Guiana notify in the "Gazette of India" of the following terms and conditions which shall thereupon become operative:—

Family shall be the unit for the purposes of emigration. Not more than 500 families shall be permitted to emigrate and the number of persons included in the said 500 families shall not exceed 1,500.

Emigrants shall either have been recruited by a person licensed for that purpose by and responsible to an officer (hereinafter called the Emigration Commissioner) appointed by the Government of British Guiana or have applied direct to the Emigration Commissioner for an assisted passage and have been accepted by him.

No part of his cost of recruitment or subsistence during transport shall be recoverable from any emigrant and all expenses in this connection shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana or met from funds at their disposal.

The Government of British Guiana shall at any time when so desired by the Governor-General in Council admit and give all facilities to an agent appointed under Section 7 of the Act.

The Government of British Guiana shall offer to each family for its separate enjoyment a holding comprising not less than five acres of suitable agricultural land prepared for cultivation on the terms hereinafter set out in a locality which shall be healthy and shall have an adequate supply of good drinking water. All expenses in connexion with the preparation of the holding shall be borne by the Government of British Guiana and shall in no case be recoverable from an emigrant. The annual rent of the holding shall be fixed by the Settlement Commission at a rate not exceeding the lowest rate paid in the locality after an emigrant has been in occupation of a holding for three years.

If any emigrant so requires loans shall be made to him for maintenance, house accommodation, payment of rent and for agricultural purposes. Generally free medical assistance and free skilled supervision shall be provided.

Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana. Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 3 and not more than 5 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to Government of British Guiana of half of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana. Any emigrant shall be entitled to repatriation at the expense of the Government of British Guiana to the place of his former residence in India on the expiry of more than 5 and not more than 7 years from the date of his arrival in British Guiana on payment to the Government of British Guiana of a quarter of the cost of his passage from his residence in India to British Guiana.

CUTS IN U. P. BUDGET.

LUCKNOW, March 13.

The voting of demands commenced at today's meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council.

The Hon. Nawab Chattari, Home Member, moved for the grant of a little less than sixty lakhs under the head Administration of Justice. Though over seventy motions for the reduction of the demand were tabled to-day only two cuts totalling Rs. 10,000 which were accepted by Government were adopted by the Council. All the other reduction motions were either withdrawn or rejected.

DEVELOPMENT MUDDLE.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST MEETING TOMORROW.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swaraj Sabha, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C. on the "Development Muddle" to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Gaiety Theatre (opposite Victoria Terminus). Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law will preside.

The first two rows will be reserved for ladies. The public are cordially invited to attend.

"BUNCH OF KEYS."

A FINE DISPLAY OF WIT.

"Let us bring down the roof, it does not belong to you or me", so said Mr. Eddie Garr, in introducing "the Bunch of Keys" a very select company of entertainers worthy of the Excelsior tradition.

Eddie Garr is a short happy individual, almost spherical in his appearance and he enjoys a joke about his obesity. He has about him an enormous fund of vivacity and humour, and he was well supported by Billy Bray and Grant Maclean both of whom established the superiority of men over women in the show; for, frankly speaking, the part played by the ladies seemed to be out of parity with the verve of Mr. Garr's buoyant impersonations.

Billy Bray in "Lloyd George" gave a good account of topical politics. The company expects a cultured audience, because the verbal twistings of Item 9 are best understood by those who are sensitive to the vagaries of modern slang. The presentation of Rice as the national food of India was a howling success. The next best thing was the vibrant song of Eddie Garr in "Our Flat." No less exciting were the renderings of "Our Musical Halls."

For a pleasant time, there is nothing now to exel the "Bunch of Keys" at the Excelsior.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION & CO-OPTION.

NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY'S CANDIDATES.

The Nationalist Municipal Party, in its meeting of the Joint Board and the newly-elected members of the Corporation, has elected the following persons as Party candidates for co-option:—Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Miss Bachubai Lotwala, Messrs. V. A. Desai and H. Awar.

GOVERNOR'S VISIT TO LEPER ASYLUM.

By invitation of the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum, the Governor of Bombay will pay a visit to the Asylum at Matunga on Tuesday (the 23rd instant) at 5-30 p.m.

His Excellency's visit will be informal without ceremony or speeches, but if you wish to take photographs for publication in your paper, I am instructed to inform you that there would be no objection.

At Shri Gomati Dwarka a great pilgrimage will be held from Monday, the 15th of March, to Monday, the 12th of April, 1926 A.D., it being styled as the Holy Purushottam Mas (month) the most suitable and

THE COMMONWEALTH BILL

MR. SAKLATVALA'S OPPOSITION

FUTILE ANALOGIES

Mr. Pulin Seal writes from London:—

I asked Mr. Saklatvala if the London "Times'" information that he is a supporter of the "Commonwealth of India" Bill is correct. He emphatically said he could not possibly be one. "I am against all subtle agents and subtle forms, of Imperialism, and I have never once trusted any of Mrs. Besant's artistries. She is simply trying to obtain from India an apparent willing consent to live as a nation subordinate to the British Nation. As an Indian I am not prepared to agree to any form of tutelage or subordination of my people or country to another nation on terms on which honest British men or women would not agree to pawn their freedom or their country."

Mr. Saklatvala pointed out that the error in the "Times" probably arose from his signature to the Labour Manifesto in which this Bill is mentioned. "The significance of that manifesto is quite different. In the first place it endorses the spirit of George Lansbury that at this juncture British citizens should not disregard their responsibility and sit tight on the neck of India without worrying about this unbearable yoke. Secondly, it demands that when the Bill is transferred to a Committee, that Committee should obtain genuine Indian political and economic opinion and enlighten the British Parliament with their views."

Mr. Saklatvala explained that it being the duty of responsible British Parliamentarians to discover and obtain Indian opinion we cannot discourage those who honestly desire to do so. "However," he added, "I hope every Indian will now be honest enough to say that India's chance of genuine development depends only on her children being as free in India as those of Britain, France or America. I hope India will give up prattling about phraseology in politics such as Dominion Rule, etc. There being no blood ties, no real life interests between Britain and India, analogies of Australia and Canada are of no use. We must be free, and tied with bonds of equal relationship with all nations of the world on a basis of international working-class agreements."

KHADI EXHIBITION IN DELHI.

DELHI, March 12.

A Khadi Exhibition under the auspices of the All-India Marwari Agarwal Mahasabha was opened this afternoon by Lala Lajpat Rai and was largely attended. Among those present were Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Lajpat Rai, the Hon. Raja Rampal singh, Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Swami Shradhanand and Mr. M. K. Acharya.

Lala Shankerlal in thanking the organisers said that the Exhibition was the first of its kind in Delhi. The Khadi exhibited showed successive stages of improvement from 1921 till to-day. Khadi would further be improved in fineness with increased demand which depends on more people taking up to it.

Lala Lajpat Rai in declaring the Exhibition open said that India was famous in the past for the manufacture of yarn. India was famous for the production of the finest cotton, silken and woollen yarn as well as philosophy and other branches of thought. Cultivation and manufacture of cotton was evolved in India in the beginning and learnt by Arabs and Europeans later on. This state of affairs continued till the days of the East India Company It was the irony of fate that subject nations not only lost their freedom but also their arts, crafts and their treasures of art.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, March 14.

The deep depression over the West Punjab yesterday has moved slightly eastward and is filling up. It has caused widespread rain from the Frontier to the United Provinces, in Rajputana and central parts of the country. There has also been local rain round the head of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in United Provinces, East and North Punjab, East Rajputana, Central India, East and local in Kashmir, N. W. Frontier Provinces, West Rajputana, Central India and West Central Provinces. A few falls occurred in Bengal, Orissa and Southwest Punjab.

The chief amounts are:—Khulna, Jessore and Midnapore half an inch; Saugor Island three-quarters, Allahabad one, Cawnpore and Lucknow half; Jhansi one and a half, Agra one, MainPuri three-quarters, Ludhiana half, Lahore two Shaikot one and a half; Rawalpindi four, Sargodha two, Mukteswar half, Mussooree one, Chakrata, Simla and Dhrampore three-quarters, Murree two, Cherat, Pachmarhi and Jodhpur a half, Jaipur and Ajmer one and a half, Kotah a half, Nowgong one, Saugor and Pendra three-quarters.

Temperature has fallen to below normal over most of North-west India.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in North-west India.—A. P.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB.

CALCUTTA, March 13.

At the first annual general meeting of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club the following Stewards were elected for the current year:—Mr. Justice A. J. Chotzner, an

WOES OF BARODA

JUBILEE "GIFTS"

HARTAL ON SUNDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, March 11.

The Golden Jubilee of His Highness the Gaekwar has come and gone. People wanted bread, but the Maharaja has chosen to give them stones. He has forced up the fees in the English schools to such an extent that there was a general outcry and a number of strikes by High School students in the State, but he has remained obdurate. The Dewan seems to have specially pleaded the case of Amreli and Dwarka students as the new scale was a 94 per cent. increase over the old scale, and High School education was free in many of the Kathiawar States, but it was all in vain. The Maharaja has ordered that rental derived from agriculture shall be charged income-tax. In British India such income from rental of agricultural land is totally exempt from income-tax, since the agriculturists and landlords pay assessment and local cess. This revolutionary change has been effected by a mere circular and an amendment to the Local Act under the signature of the Legal Remembrancer, without even the farce of getting it passed through the Dharasabha.

RETROGRADE STEPS.

Baroda had been priding itself on its separation of the Judicial from the Executive functions, but the Maharaja seems bent upon retracing his steps, and has ordered that twenty-five per cent. of criminal cases on the file of Judicial Magistrates shall be tried by the Executive and Revenue Magistrates. He has taken away the powers of the Municipal Benches to try Municipal offences, and practically abolished the institution of Village Conciliators.

INCREASED TAXATION.

As if this was not enough, the Maharaja has sanctioned a heavy enhancement in water cess, privy cess, license fees, octroi duties on ghee, butter, sugar, tea, coffee, cigars, tobacco, wheel tax, ground rent and the imposition of a new 5 per cent. house-cess on the rental, within the Municipal limits of Baroda. This has caused a great sensation, and it is to be seen what steps will be taken by the Municipal members and the people to meet the situation. It is the clear duty of the members to be no parties to the new and heavy increased taxation, and to resign in a body and organise the public and carry on a raging campaign against the new burden, and take necessary steps even including non-payment of Municipal cesses. It is said that the Dewan and the Councillors pressed upon His Highness not to sanction new Municipal burdens, as this was the year of his Jubilee, but to no purpose.

HIGHER COURT FEES.

The State has also published a new Court Fees Bill, which goes even beyond the new Bombay Bill of 1926 in many respects. It doubles and trebles, and even quadruples the Court Fees in many items, introduces the novel principle of *market* value for possession of agricultural land, whether the suit be on a rent-note or an ejectment suit, which is nowhere to be found in British India.

A MOCK COUNCIL.

To crown all, the Maharaja has refused to grant any enlargement of the local Legislative Council and the expansion of its powers although the Dewan tried hard for some small concessions in the public interest. The present Dharasabha is a mere misnomer. The Dewan has re-iterated times out of number that the body is a purely advisory body, and that it depends upon the pleasure of Government whether it should be consulted at all or not, and that its advice may be thrown to the winds if necessary. The Maharaja has recently ordered that Government members should vote solidly in favour of Government, and thus deprived the members of their freedom of vote a latitude which was sometimes allowed to be exercised by the present Dewan. The Government being in the majority, the ten people's representatives are powerless.

HARTAL AND FAST.

All these Jubilee gifts have exasperated the people, and the State Praja Mandal at its fifth sessions at Amreli has fixed the 21st March as a day of fast and public prayer to mark the sense of deep dissatisfaction of the people. It is a red-letter day in the history of Baroda and all credit is due to the Praja Mandal for this. It is expected that the local leaders in all the towns of the State will organise *hartals* and processions in addition to the mandate of the Mandal.

A SIGNIFICANT OMISSION.

The Maharaja is going to England on the 13th March, and it is significant that the Subjects Committee of the Praja Mandal dropped the item of requesting him to stay in India in future.

JOCKEY SUSPENDED FOR A WEEK.

CALCUTTA, March 13.

As a result of enquiry into the complaint lodged by Jockey Edwards, rider of Desperado, against Jockey Cooper, rider of Hushabye, in the Woodlands Plate, Division III, run on February 27th, the latter was found guilty by the Stewards of dangerous riding and suspended for a week.—A. P.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President-elect of the All-India Marwari Agarwal Conference, arrived at Delhi on Sunday morning and

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1926.

THE POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT.

We confess we cannot understand the politics of the Bombay Development scandal. Time was, and that not so very long ago, when leading citizens and public bodies, like the Indian Merchants' Chamber, were crying themselves hoarse at the shame and the sorrow of the Development fiasco. The air was thick with rumours about impending resignations from the highest offices of Government, and unavoidable implications against some of the most distinguished personalities in the Empire, all arising out of this one gigantic failure. But within less than a fortnight after the secret cabal at the Government House, the city and the country have almost ceased to hear even the echoes of the question. What has happened in the interval? What did really occur at the Government House Conference? When is the promised statement of the Member in charge of the Development muddle to be submitted to the Council and the country? Why are the leaders of Bombay public opinion struck dumb on this question of questions?

These, and others like them, are highly pertinent queries, which it behoves the leaders and spokesmen of Bombay public opinion no longer to ignore. The Indian Merchants' Chamber was, for example, supposed to be calling a monster public meeting to condemn the entire scheme, and demand an unconditional and unequivocal surrender to strict justice of the arch-offenders in this preposterous loss and tribulation upon the people of Bombay, irrespective of their status and position. Yet, uptil the moment of writing, not even the date of the meeting has been fixed, let alone the programme of the occasion. Is not the city entitled to know what has happened in the interval, that the authorities of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have shut themselves up into this most untimely and unintelligible, though self-inflicted, silence? Was the magician's wand at work during the conference held a fortnight ago at the Government House? The Government of Sir Leslie Wilson,—with whom all our sympathies rest in the illness of Lady Wilson,—have very little to apprehend, and so they seem to have done all in their power to lend an appearance of absolute frankness and open-dealing the moment the scandal was forced upon the public attention. Concealment was no longer the trump card it so frequently is in all such matters of high-placed blundering. But the merit and value of all the earlier attempts at fixing responsibility for this unpardonable blunder will be lost, if the promised inquiry into the question of responsibility by an independent committee of non-official Indians is dropped. This is, of course, apart from and in addition to the inquiry to verify and check the several estimates of the cost of the project and the loss inevitably resulting from the same. The latter can only have a technical value, and will be used or not according as the central question of what to do with the entire Development business is determined. But the main point of public interest and supreme political importance is not a matter of technical accuracy in estimating unknown factors. That point is to ascertain the exact limits of what is advertised loudly as British Justice. A high British officer was in charge of the Government of this Presidency when the Development question was first taken in hand, and rushed through an unrepresentative Council after being sanctioned by an exclusively official Government. If he and his colleagues are responsible for inflicting this tremendous loss on this Presidency,—if their errors of judgment,—to use no harsher or juster term,—were the occasion of doubling or trebling the public debt of Bombay, (which now exceeds 60 crores, mostly unproductive, and, therefore, an unrelieved burden on the Presidency)—will nothing be done to bring home to them concretely and specifically the horrors of their mistakes and mismanagement? Mere platitudinous regret will not convince the people of India that the entire administration of this country is not conducted wholly and solely with the single object of squeezing this country for the enrichment of the governing race. Scandals like the Development affair only serve to deepen this consciousness; and if it is considered at all desirable to prevent such exposures

to expose and punish severely those who were the prime offenders in the matter, but also to compass the surest possible guarantees,—we use the expression in the sense familiar to European statesmen today,—that such disasters will not recur in the future. The fact that the principal individual concerned is at present outside the jurisdiction of the Government of India owing to the exigencies of Imperial administration is no excuse for exempting him or ignoring his part in the entire tragedy. On the contrary, if public confidence is at all to be restored in the 'bona fides' of the present Government; if the people of India are at all to be convinced of the equity and integrity of the present administration, it is of the utmost importance that such high-placed and well-connected bunglers should not be sheltered from the consequences of their misplaced patriotism. Lord Lloyd and his erstwhile colleagues may or may not be proved guilty as the result of such an inquiry; but, even in their own interests, they must not be permitted under any pretext to burke an open inquiry or the consequences of even-handed justice; nor must the conviction be allowed to gain strength in India that the wages of sin, at least for the white-skinned sinners in public places, are—high promotion and great distinction.

The politics of the Development scandal have another phase besides the personal aspect of individual delinquency. The loss is there already; and the question is unavoidable: On whom must this loss fall? What have the people of Bombay done that, at the very commencement of their existence as a semi-autonomous Province, they must be saddled with a debt of such magnitude, handicapping them unspeakably in the task of provincial well-being. The scandal and the loss therefrom were at all made possible, because the irresponsible bureaucrats at the head of the administration seemed evidently concerned to relieve, by hook or by crook, the intense unemployment then prevailing in Britain. British labour and British enterprise have thus got the benefit of this hasty, ill-judged, unconsidered misnomer for Bombay Development. Why should not they also share the loss, when in the unavoidable course of developments, the house of cards has come crashing to earth? Of course, we know the British people are not in this country for the unalloyed benefit of the people of this country; and so suggestions like the above are bound to be pooh-poohed in high places. But if we must perforce exclude the British people from any share of the loss,—the lion has not yet been caught, so there can be no good in fighting over the distribution of his skin,—is there no other means to relieve the Bombay public from this entirely indefensible and unmerited burden? The Government of India were in duty bound to scrutinise, with the utmost care proposals of such magnitude as were embodied in the Bombay Development programme. Had they exercised the most ordinary care, they would have discovered even then the folly of the suggestion of Lord Lloyd and his coterie, and prevented its execution which now entails such a loss. They have failed in their duty; must they not shoulder the penalty of their failure of duty? We may lay ourselves open to the charge of being hopelessly provincial in making the suggestion, but we cannot help remembering that Bombay has always been treated by the Government of Lord Reading with the utmost step-motherliness. Its most productive sources of revenue have been taken away for imperial purposes; and yet while Bengal has for six years running been exempted from its provincial contribution, notwithstanding the fact that the total Bengal revenue for a population double or more than that of Bombay is not even 10 crores against Bombay's 15, Bombay has very rarely been shown any consideration in regard to these contributions. Is not this an opportunity when the scales of justice, ordinarily heavily weighted against Bombay, should be made more even by the supreme Government taking over the loss as an atonement for their dereliction of duty or as a compensation to Bombay for past injustice? This is obvious and unavoidable, because it is probably the only course. But unless the spokesmen of Bombay rouse themselves and demand uncompromisingly their due, there is great danger of their case going once again by default.

THE LEAGUE'S PRESTIGE.

The determined attitude of Germany with regard to the question of allowing Poland even a non-permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations is sure to create a storm of protest in France where France's particular pet, Poland, has been given expectations of support just because her entry into the Council would provide an excellent counterpoise against the addition to it which the seat given to Germany would make. It is remarkable how journals like the "Europe Nouvelle", which stand by the doctrine that the League's prestige for equity and fair-play must be kept up and striven for, are inclined to be very carping in their criticism of German apprehensions. The three points which will have to be brought before the whole Assembly of the League, if by the 10th instant the Council cannot provide some solution of them, are whether the present size of that Council should be increased by the creation of new and permanent seats other than that given to Germany, whether in case of such increase a decision can be taken just during the present session as to which of the claimants possess the strongest qualifications and lastly when should such seats be allocated. Germany expected that England would help her in her demand that all these three questions be postponed until September. She has been disappointed. France expects that at least the first two must be solved sooner than later. Between these two radically divergent views the League Assembly can only decide by postponing the whole question so that in a calmer at-

NOTES FROM WESTMINSTER.

INDIAN NAVY AND BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT.

(BY RULES SEAL).

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Locarno Pact obviously has not settled the differences between the European nations. Peace seems to be no nearer than it was before the Pact was signed. The Soviet delegation which has just reached Paris to arrange a Franco-Soviet Economic Treaty has already caused perturbation in British financial circles. The political effect is no less visible. I understand that there is a considerable pressure on the Cabinet from different directions for some kind of settlement with the Russian Government. To this comes the news that a satisfactory Treaty between France and Turkey regarding the questions of Mosul and Syria is about to be concluded. One of its main items, it is rumoured, is a neutrality clause which binds France to declare her attitude of neutrality should any war ensure between England and Turkey on the much vexed unsettled question of Mosul. This must be a source of fresh perturbation to the British Foreign Office, which has already lodged its protests to the Quai d Orsay. The French argument seems to be that it must come to an understanding with Turkey if not for anything else, at least to protect her interests in Syria. Turkey, on the other hand, is anxious to have a control of the Bagdad Railway which will facilitate its transport of troops in the event of a war.

Direct Intervention in China.

The blockade of Canton by Mr. Edwards, the Commissioner of Customs, may be considered as the first step of what may lead to war with China. It also means the temporary ascendancy in the British Cabinet to the group which has been advocating active intervention. The "Morning Post" has been conducting a campaign for a long time to show the irreparable damage which the Canton dockers' refusal to unload British goods has inflicted on British Trade. It hinted that timely naval intervention could alone save this situation of British Trade in China from complete ruin and re-establish firmly British prestige in the Far East As far as te Canton Government is concerned, the blockade means that it must make arrangements to clear goods through its own Customs. This will be interpreted as this having violated the provisions of the "Unequal Treaties," by the British Government There will follow, perhaps, further measures to bring the recalcitrant Canton Government to account. Thus the responsibility of the war will be thrown on the "treacherous" Chinese who cannot observe the sanctity of the Treaties.

The I. L. P. and Ben Spoor.

The I. L. P. has been accused of "narrow intolerance" and "heresy-hunting" by the Right Hon. Ben Spoor, M.P., late chief whip of the Labour Party in the course of a letter to A. Fenner Brockway, Secretary of the Party. Somehow a good deal of fuss is being made about an incident which ought to have ended in private long ago.

The matter arose from an article in the Sunday paper "Referee" where Ben Spoor advocated a kind of Labour-Liberal alliance and made an attack on the executive of the I.L.P. which he described as being composed of sincere but doctrinnaire intellectuals. Naturally a party of which he was parliamentary candidate could not take this insult laying down. Then comes the letter from A. Fenner Brockway wherein he communicates the decision of the National Executive to expel Mr. Ben Spoor from its membership. In the course of it he says: "The members felt that the article represented a view so divergent from that of the I.L.P., that it would be desirable both from your point of view and ours that your official connection with the party as one of the members of Parliament for whose candidature we are responsible should not be continued." This letter was followed by an interview with the "Daily Herald" by Mr. Ben Spoor, where "heresy-hunting" was mentioned Publication of the I.L.P. decision of the expulsion of the Right Hon. Member for Bishop Auckland followed this as a matter of course. In the reply Mr. Ben Spoor made the accusations mentioned at the very beginning of this paragraph. "Unhappily this attitude of narrow intolerance is becoming increasingly characteristic of those who dominate the National Council of the Independent Labour Party. It claims freedom of speech and opinion for itself while it denies the same freedom to others. ..... The calm assumption that only within the tabernacle of the I.L.P. can the true faith of Socialism be found, that only by I.L.P. methods can its aims be realised would be comical were it not so tragic ..... it is pitiful to see it degenerating into a narrow sectarian group whose heresy-hunting activities have replaced the constructive idealism of earlier years.

The Royal Indian Navy.

The suspicion that the Royal Indian Navy is simply an excuse for the British Government to escape the provisions of the Washington treaty deepens. For the answers to several questions on the subject in the House of Commons on Monday last reveals that the Navy will be Indian in name only. In the meantime it will be entirely controlled by British officers.

"It is proposed that approximately one in every three future vacancies shall be reserved for Indians provided that suitably qualified candidates are forthcoming"—these were Earl's Winterton's exact words.

When the Australian Navy was being formed, young men from Australia were given training in British Naval centres—a process which facilitated Australisation of the Navy. But this process is not to be adopted in the case of India where a training centre will be opened to start with. This means not merely that the British Naval Office shall have a new centre to relieve some of its unemployed ones, but it will provide the Government with an additional lever to delay the Indianisation of the Navy. For the training in an Indian centre will also be insufficient. Thus the Indian Navy will only be a branch of the British Navy.

The move is considered in certain Labour circles as a necessary sequel to the British Naval policy which had been begun at Singapore. This point may be realised from a recent interview which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald gave on his return from Ceylon. The Labour leader emphasized that he was struck by the change which had taken place in a village Trincomalee where arrangements for providing supplies to fleet were being proceeded with.

POLITICAL LABELS.

I dwell in fond rememberance over the good old days when there were but two political parties, the Moderates and the Extremists. Tilak represented the Extremists, Pherozeshah Mehta the Moderates. Now we have a brood of furtive factionists who invent new labels to hide invertebrate politics. To mitigate their obloquy the Moderates called themselves Liberals and quietly broke through the border-line demarcating the position of the Nationalists. All claimed to be Nationalists, and no one would call himself a Conservative. By the evidence of labels there are no Conservatives in India; even a crusted reactionary like Sir Maneckji Dadabhai is advertised by the firm as a Liberal. Oh for the good old days!

Now there are little nomadic bodies of imposture to confuse the distinction between Moderates and Extremists. Responsive Co-operators are there like the "Wee Frees" The Extremists repudiate them, while they fight shy of the overtures of the Moderates. All know what they are, but they flaunt a colourless name to combine the safety of Moderatism with the repute of Extremism. The National Home Rulers have been hovernig between two-camps, while the Swarajists profess a degree of downright Extremism obnoxious to the No-Changers. The walk-out of the Swarajists looks like a serene process, but not all who walk out mean to freeze off.

The Independents emulate Mr. Jinnah; they do not walk out, preferring as they do to sit tight, while the Liberals stand firm. My friend Prof. Ruchiram Sahani has after walking out and walking in, decided to follow a peculiar style. "After taking counsel with some friends, he has for various reasons decided to attend the Council"—but while he has sauntered in he does not propose to bawl out. To quote the Associated Press: "He does not propose to take active part in the discussions unless he considered it absolutely necessary for him to do so in the national interest" Evidently he has marched back to keep mum—unless he considers it absolutely necessary to jaw out—in the national interest.

Why, oh why, do they addle my poor head with such a multiplicity of names and deeds? Give me the good old days when there were only Moderates and

TRIFLES.

A friend of mine was once puzzled about the time a train was due to start. He bought a railway-guide and after a short perusal screamed out for help. He wanted a guide to explain the intricacies of the railway-guide. Equally distracting has my experience been in my enquiry as to the present position of Mr. J. Ghosal, I. C. S., the able occupant of that unhappy job—the Commissionership of Excise.

* * *

I studied the contents of the latest issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette". There are three statements:—

(1) Mr. J. Ghosal, C. I. E., I. C. S., to be Second Grade Commissioner.

(2) Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be First Grade Commissioner

(3) Mr. J. Ghosal, C.I.E., I.C.S., acting Commissioner of Excise, is granted leave for six months with effect from 22nd May 1926.

Now in the name of thunder, is he first grade or second grade? I hear he is on leave, but when is he the acting Commissioner, to be officially on leave? The substance of official announcements, is fearfully and wonderfully made—for laymen!

* * *

The Coal Commission's Report is out, and Labour leaders are vexed how to take it. The Duke of Northumberland gets £ 50,000 by way of royalty and he is supposed not to care for the workers. But he does care for them. Look at the notice put near Pendlebury:—

"Visitors are requested not to fall down the pit, as there are workmen at the bottom."

* * *

When the "Bunch of Keys" was presented last evening, there was a shortage of programme-sheets. I managed however, to get a copy free, through the courtesy of a negotiator. It was a pleasant performance, but I am bound to point out that the hand-bills concluded by saying:—

"N.B.—This programme will probably be subject to considerable altereation."

GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

* * *

I agree with the latter sentiment, but I respectfully ask why we should have all these altereations.

* * *

"Where is the manager's office?"

"Follow the passage until you come to the sign reading 'No admittance'. Go upstairs till you see the sign 'Keep out.' Follow the corridor till you see the sign,

Notes of the Day.

The Optimist.

It is the habit of Viceroys of India when they are entertained in England before leaving to take charge of their high office to say flattering things about the people they are going to rule over and heighten the effect of their utterances by fulsome tributes to the work of their predecessors. But we note with interest that Lord Irwin has added to the usual speech-making a dash of optimistic sentiment. He talks of the "common enterprise" in which circumstances had conspired "to combine the British and the Indian indissolubly together" but does not want to forget the fact that in discussing the evolution of this enterprise "there are not want ing pessimists who seek to dispirit and depress". This plea against pessimism will prove useful to India only if Lord Irwin shows himself strong enough not to be swayed by bureaucratic influences when he comes to close grips with their administrative machine. At close quarters Lord Irwin will, we hope, correct the impression he has formed that India means only a congeries of "peoples". In spite of difference in religion and language, a strong cultural and nationalist tie binds all Indians together, and it will be of no little advantage to the new Viceroy not to forget this fact, which interested critics of the movement for Swaraj always seek to pervert.

A Spirited Rejoinder.

Mussolini progresses with his demands upon the Italian Senate to encroach further and further upon individual liberties, and the latest act of that subservient body is to agree without a word of comment to the measure passed by the Lower House in regard to the compulsory registration of Trade Unions in Italy. But there have been men of spirit in Italy who did not brook such encroachment and preferred to exile themselves out of Italy rather than suffer under Fascist tyranny. The English Press published in mail week the spirited rejoinder of Prof. Salvemni, the well-known historian, when asked to bow down to Fascist interference with liberty of opinion, to the Rector of the University of Florence. In resigning his professorship Salvemini intimated to the Rector that "The Fascist dictatorship has suppressed in our country those conditions of liberty without which the teaching of history in the University loses its independence and therefore its dignity". The Professor refused to take part in an education which had become "but a dry exercise of erudition, alien to the conscience both of master and pupil"!

A Clever Analysis.

There are tourists and tourists. The cold weather variety from England genetally "does" India in a manner which wins official smiles, and returns Home "dazzled with the great work of Englishmen and Englishwomen in those horrid plains" of India, which to the tourist has, fortunately, been a land of pleasant cold, mighty Temples, the Taj and confortable railway travel. This type of tourist goes back and is content with the stupendous achievement of British Imperialism in India. But there is another type of tourist, the cultured, discriminating, observant Englishman who wants to see the country in his own way without allowing himself to be chaperoned by persons of Imperialist proclivities, and then, like Mr. Aldous Huxley, he finds that an Englishman in India "may be ill-bred, stupid, uneducated; no matter. His skin is white. Superiority in India is a question of epiderms". Such remarks the truth of which Indians appreciate give offence to Anglo-India but that does not really matter.

His Only Crime.

The elevation of Major-General Symons from the Madras Surgeon-Generalship to be the head of the Indian Medical Service at Simla has created a piquant situation. The new Director-General of the I.M.S. ought to do justice to the most senior man in the Madras cadre of that service and strongly urge upon the Government of Madras that the Surgeon-Generalship in the Province ought to be given to him. He happens to be an Indian, Col. Chaudhiri, and the efforts of local Europeans in the I.M.S. to have one of their own member appointed to that post ought not to be countenanced by the head of the Medical Department in the Madras Dyarchy, himself an Indian. Col. Chaudhiri had been dealt with very unjustly once before, when the Prineipalship of the Medical College in Madras was denied to him, on no other ground than that he was an Indian. His claim this time must not be passed over.

When Silence is Golden.

When the "Reforms" were ushered in, some of the Provincial Governors made a great point of saying that their role with respect to the legislative bodies in their territories would be that of a "constitutional monarch". They were to open the legislative session with an account of what the Administration proposed to do, they were to prorogue it after making some remarks suitable to the occasion. We regret to note that the Governor of Bihar and Orissa has departed from this salutary practice. It should not be a Governor's business to address a legislature regarding the tactics of a particular political party. Sir Henry Wheeler ought to have understood that there are occasions when silence is golden and his references while proroguing the Bihar and Orissa Council to "divided mandates from Delhi" and the Swarajists "depriving those who elected them of representation" were, to say the least

DEAD-LOCK AT GENEVA.

"BIG FIVE'S" SOLUTION.

FRANCO-PHOBIA CONDEMNED.

LONDON, March 13.

Geneva 13th.—Mr. Chamberlain, interviewed by Reuter, said that although he was more hopeful on Friday of a satisfactory settlement of the Council membership problem as the result of M. Vandervelde's passionate appeal and M. Briand's conciliatory attitude and his own efforts to go one better, he now felt that Dr. Luther's rejection of their proposals had made all their efforts to continue the conversations useless. He described the outcome of their efforts as a tragedy and added as to the future that the whole affair was in the hands of the League Council and it was impossible for him to say what the reaction of the latest events would be.—Reuter.

"A GENEVA TRAGEDY."

PRESTIGE OF LEAGUE AT STAKE.

LONDON, March 13.

Geneva.—Dominion representatives are naturally reluctant to discuss publicly the delicate situation, though all are impressed by the fact that Sir A. Chamberlain did not lose the opportunity, during the week, of keeping in close touch with them and reporting to them every development as evidenced by the fact that after Dr. Luther's pronouncement last night the High Commissioners were summoned from their respective hotels and they hurried to Beau Rivage at midnight where a conference was held.

While it is pretty clear that the Dominion representatives do not favourably view the expansion of the Council they are generally disinclined to take a tragic view of the developments, but do not disguise the fear regarding prestige of the League if the matters are allowed to drift.

NEXT MOVE FROM GERMANY.

The chief delegates were weary and distressed, and the atmosphere was charged with controversy and bitterness when the day dawned. Developments, in what is freely described as the "Geneva tragedy," cannot be forecasted. The general feeling is that the next move must come from Germany; meanwhile the actual procedure rests in the hands of the President of the Assembly. Viscount Ishii and Sir A. Chamberlain, looking pale and worn out, were among those who arrived early at the Assembly which was in no way full; but all Dominion representatives were already seated when the session opened. There is nothing on the agenda with reference to the crisis but the matter may be brought up somehow.

ASSEMBLY'S MEETING TO-MORROW.

An informal three-hour meeting of the members of the Council adjourned till to-morow. A meeting of the Assembly for the purpose of voting entry of Germany to the League has been fixed for 16th March.

M. Vandervelde, leaving the Council, declared that they would make a fresh effort to-morrow to realh a solution, as it would be humiliating for all to return home if they endangered the work of Locarno. He further added that should no solution be reached before 16th March they, at any rate, would explain their position to the Assembly and learn the latter's opinion.—Reuter.

"GERMANY TO HAVE SEAT ON COUNCIL."

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Paris.—According to the Havas Agency's Geneva correspondent this morning the "Big Five" gave promise of ending the dead-lock and reached a tentative solution according to which (1) Germany shall be immediately granted entry into the League with a seat on the Council (2) that creation of fresh permanent members be referred to a committee to investigate the whole question of the composition of the Council and to report in September and (3) that Poland shall be given a non-permanent seat on the Council forthwith. There is reason, he says, to think that the whole question of permanent seats will be reserved.

SEAT TO POLAND.

For the first time the Germans to-day did not oppose the grant of a non-permanent seat to Poland and asked for time to consider the question.

M. Unden, Sweden, said he would not oppose an immediate grant of a non-permanent seat to Poland provided Germany consented.—Reuter.

PERPLEXING SITUATION.

LONDON, March 13.

Geneva.—The situation is very perplexing. The suggestion of the "big five" was that besides granting a permanent seat on the Council to Germany, an additional non-permanent seat should be created which it is understood is intended for Poland although this is not expressly stated. Some quarters are inclined to blame Germany for its "uncompromising attitude' although the Germans throughout had made it clear that they consider the enlargement of the Council should be referred to a Special Committee, and that Germany herself can in no way bind herself before she is granted a seat and a voice in the Council.

This morning's sitting of the Assembly was very brief. The President paid a tribute to M. Leon Bourgeois after which the Assembly adopted the report of the Committee on supplementary estimates, on the of 13 million Swiss francs. The proceedings were very formal.—Reuter.

COMPLICATED SITUATION.

LONDON, March 12.

Reuter learns that well-informed circles in London consider the position in Geneva as regards Germany's admission to the League is undoubtedly serious. Sir A. Chamberlain, however, is continuing his efforts for mediation and the British circles still feel that some solution of the impasse may yet be found. Senhor Franco, Brazilian Foreign Minister, has telegraphed to his Government asking for fresh instructions. It is hoped that these will enable him to modify his present non-possumus attitude.

The situation is further complicated by restiveness of the representatives of 53 nations assembled for the Special Assembly to admit Germany. They have hitherto been observing enforced idleness and are naturally annoyed as proceedings have been held up and even compromised by what are apparently intrigues on the part of certain members of the Council.—Reuter.

EXTREME LIMIT OF CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, March. 13.

Geneva 12th.—M. Briand announcing the German decision, mentioned earlier, said that the proposals represented the extreme limit of the Allies' concessions.

The German refusal to agree to the granting of a non-permanent seat on the Council to Poland on which France is insisting has aroused a considerable anxiety and the outcome is very uncertain.—Reuter.

ANOTHER MEETING TO BE HELD.

LONDON, March 12.

Geneva.—A communique says:—Conversations continued this morning. Various suggestions were made for the solution of the difficulty. The meeting adjourned in order to afford time for reflection upon these suggestions. There will be another meeting but the time for that meeting has not yet been fixed.

In addition to the "big five" Lord Cecil, Paul Boncour and Coucher were present at the meeting.—Reuter.

DR. LUTHERS'S BREATHLESS RUSH.

LONDON, March 12.

The electric state of the atmosphere was exemplified by Sir A. Chamberlain receiving a constant succession of visitors including Bethlen and Ishii. Sir A. Chamberlain had previously arranged to receive British journalists but near the meeting time Dr. Luther rushed breathless through the hall of the hotel and closeted with Sir A. Chamberlain for half an hour. Sir A. Chamberlain subsequently cancelled the pressmen's reception and left immediately accompanied by Lord Cecil to see M. Briand.—Reuter.

CONCILIATION PROPOSALS REJECTED

LONDON, March 12.

Geneva.—Dr. Luther to-night rejected the conciliation proposals submitted this morning with a view to settling the crisis over seats on the Council.—Reuter.

"BIG FIVE"

LONDON, March 12.

Geneva.—The whole of this morning attention was centred on the Beau Rivage Hotel where the signatories of the Locarno Treaty now known as the "big five" were closeted in Sir A. Chamberlain's room. A large crowd watched them arrive at 11-30 to attend the fateful meeting which broke up at 2-20.

M. Briand and M. Vandervelde while leaving remarked "There is no decision but several suggestions have been made which we shall have to consider before the next meeting," the time of which has not yet been fixed.—Reuter.

GERMAN DELEGATES CALM.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Geneva.—"If we are elected we stay: otherwise we go" said the German delegates when they were visited this morning by Reuter who found complete calm in the German headquarters. The Germans said there was no question of their packing up and leaving Geneva. They were awaiting an answer to the question they had put and they expected the Council to decide whether the promises made to Germany are to be carried out or not.—Reuter.

SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Berlin.—The German standpoint at Geneva is explained in a semi-official statement which says that after a careful consideration the German delegates decided that it was impossible for Germany in the matter of her entry to the League to depart from the fundamental principles or to give a binding undertaking regarding her future policy in the League "particu-

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET.

SWARAJISTS' ATTITUDE

MR. BHOPATKAR AGAINST ATTENDING COUNCIL.

POONA CITY, March 13.

Interviewed in connexion with the intended return of some Swarajist members of the Bombay Council Mr. Bhopatkar states:—I read with great regret of the intention of some of my colleagues at Bombay to participate in the debate on the Development Budget. By the first telegram to the General Secretary, the All-India Swaraj Party's permission has been asked for to take part in the discussion on Taxation Bills and the Bombay Development Budget which permission was granted by them. A second telegram was despatched to him to ascertain whether the Bombay Swarajists should walk out before or after the discussion on the said questions to which a reply was received from Pandit Motilal Nehru on Thursday, the 11th instant, but in the party's meeting held on the 10th after a long and mature consideration of the permission granted it was decided to walk out of the House forthwith and not to return for discussion on even the Taxation Bills and Development Budget. According to this resolution my Bombay colleagues did not attend the Council at the time of the Taxation Bills and it is really surprising that they should now think of attending it for the Development Budget only.

In the circumstances like these it is not open to any member of the party to walk into the House even for the Development Budget unless he is prepared to flout deliberately the party's resolution of the 10th March. Moreover, in my opinion, no useful purpose will be served by a few Swarajists at Bombay attacking the said Budget. This action on their part will not only undermine the discipline and solidarity of the Farty, but, what is worse, will make them liable to the charge of having accorded a differential treatment to one question only at the cost of other equally important ones. While fully recognising the great importance of the question of the Back Bay bubble I should still request my colleagues at Bombay to abandon the idea of walking into the House for the Development Budget. I am afraid that if my Bombay colleagues walk in they will, besides creating disintegration in the party, induce its mofussil members to participate in the debate on important mofussil questions.—(A. P.)

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET DEBATE.

SWARAJISTS NOT TO PARTICIPATE.

In view of the mandate from the All-India Congress Committee Mr. K. F. Narriman, M.L.C., has decided not to attend the meeting of the Legislative Council during the discussion of the Development Department budget. Although the Committee had given permission to the Bombay Swarajists to attend, the Bombay Council Swaraj Party had before the receipt of the wire granting the permission passed a resolution to walk-out and not to re-enter. Hence Mr. K. F. Narriman will, at the public meeting to be held to-morrow at the Gaiety Theatre, place before the public the views that he would otherwise have expressed in the Council.

BENGAL SWARAJISTS TO WALK OUT.

TO FOLLOW THE ASSEMBLY'S LEAD.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

At a meeting of the Swarajist members of the Bengal Legislative Council held this evening it was finally decided that they should follow the lead of the Assembly and walk out of the Council Chamber on Monday.

It is understood, however, that Mr. Sen Gupta, leader of the Party, will make a statement before they walk out in a body. Several members of the Nationalist Party were present at the meeting.—A.P.

MINES AND COAL REPORT.

LONDON, March 12.

London.—The Miners' delegates conference has decided to refer the Coal Commission's report to districts and subsequently to call further conference.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The "Madras Mail" understands that the Governor accompanied by Viscountess Goschen, the Hon. Mrs. Balfour and the Hon. Miss Cecily Goschen and Personal Staff will leave Madras on April 2nd for Ootacamund where His Excellency will take up his residence for summer. Viscountess Goschen and the Hon. Mrs. Balfour according to present arrangements will leave Ootacamund on April 22nd for Bombay en route to England where Lady Goschen will stay for about four months.

Sir Alexander Gibb, Consulting Engineer, who has recently been consulted by the Government of India and various local Governments with regard to the Sukkur Barrage, Punjab Irrigation Schemes, etc., reached at Madras on the 13th instant. He had a long interview with the Governor at which the Hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Member for Irrigation and the Secretary to Government for Irrigation, were present.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson accompanied by Miss Wilson, Major A. G. Tresidder, Surgeon, Captain T. B. C. Piggott, Aide-de-Camp, and Nursing Sis-

DEVELOPMENTS IN HEDJAZ.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION'S DISAPPROVAL.

INDIAN MUSLIMS STAND BY IBN SAUD'S PLEDGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 12.

The Khilafat Working Committee met on the 8th and 9th instant to consider the report of the Hedjaz Deputation. Maulana Mohamed Arfan and Shuaib Qureshi read out their majority report expressing disapproval of the present political developments in the Hedjaz and recommending the Committee to uphold the policy laid down by it with regard to the future Government of the Hedjaz. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan read out his minority report.

After much discussion and deliberation the Working Committee adopted the following resolution, Maulana Zafar Ali alone out of eleven members dissenting.

(a) The Central Khilafat Committee offers its heart-felt thanks to Sultan Ibn Saud that he provided facilities for the Deputation to proceed to Medina and accompany the besieging army and giving fullest consideration to the request of the Deputation regarding protection of tombs and other places of religious and historic importance of Medina, ordered Amir Mohd. Commander of the Najdi troops, that in this matter he should act according to the advice of the Deputation. The Central Committee is fully satisfied that after the entry of the besieging army, the city remained immuned from all bad effects of war and conquest, and the tombs and other places of religious and historic importance were not disturbed and that rumours about demolition and deseration of the Prophet's tomb and mosque and the dome of Hazrat Hamza were incorrect.

(b) The Central Khilafat Committee expresses its regret at and disapproval of the procedure observed in the matter of formation and proclamation of the Government of the Hedjaz. The Committee holds that the right procedure was the one which the Sultan himself had given expression to in his repeated declarations, viz., that the proposed Islamic "Motomar" be held which after consultation with the Hedjazis should decide upon the form of Government in the Hedjaz, keeping in view those grand Islamic objections the realisation of which depends upon close connection and intimate relation between the Hedjaz and the Islamic world. The Committee once more draws the attention of the Sultan towards those proclamations and hopes that he will call the proposed "motamar" at an early date, and will thus help in the realisation of these hopes which the Muslim world still associates with him.

(c) In this connection, the Central Khilafat Committee wants to make it clear that it still stands by the policy laid down by the Working Committee in its resolution of 9th October which was accepted by the Belgaum Conference. In the opinion of the Committee, it is essential in the interest of peace and order of the Hedjaz and wider interests of Islam, that the future Government of the Hedjaz should be in conformity with the general public opinion of the Islamic world, and instead of being an autocratic Government like that of Kings and Sultans should be on the model of the Khilafatic residents under which the appointment or dismissal of the Amir is in the hands of the representatives of the people and is not confined to any family or dynasty.

In the resolution referred to above the Committee had used the word republic in this very sense because that is a word which in the current language comes nearest to expressing the above sense.

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

The Central Khilafat Committee met at Hakim Ajmal Saheb's place on 9th evening more than 40 members being present. The invitation of the Egyptian Congress to participate in the proposed "motamar" having been considered, the following resolution was adopted.

The Central Khilafat Committee of India while thanking the Egyptian Congress for the invitation sent by it for the proposed "motamar" considers the present time unfavourable for holding such "motamar" and holds that in view of the present situation of the Islamic world no such "motamar" for the election of the Khilafat can be held in the near future.

When the next item on the agenda, viz., the report of the Hedjaz deputation came up for consideration, members from the Punjab insisted on a discussion of the question of internal organisation being taken up first. The President having allowed their motion, the following resolution was duly proposed and seconded by Messrs. Abdu Rahman Ghazi and Afzalul Hague respectively.

The Central Khilafat Committee resolves that the Provincial Committees be fully authorised to undertake the work of political education of the masses and, where possible, to take part in the forthcoming Council election and run candidates of their own.

As the mover had given no notice of the resolution which involved a departure from the fundamental policy of the Committee and as important members who held pronounced views on the subject were not aware of its coming up for discussion, it was moved that the discussion of the Council entry question be postponed for one month when membersholding different views would have an opportunity of placing their points of view before the Committee. This amendment was opposed by the Punjab members. On votes being taken the postponement motion was carried by the casting vote of the President upon which the Punjab members walked out of the hall. The report of the Hedjaz delegation was taken

CUCKOO OF SOUTH AFRICA

ATTACK AGAINST ASIATICS.

RECEPTION TO INDIAN DELEGATES.

CAPE TOWN, March 12.

Mr. C. F. Andrews cables:—

Bitter Anti-Asiatic attacks against Mr. Manilal Gandhi continues in the press. He replies as follows:

"Facts concerning myself have unfortunately been given publicity which is undesired. I was disappointed the way in which the interview was published. The facts are misconstrued. It was never my ambition nor my dear father's ambition to become a leader. My father always believed in the supreme efficacy of service. He also taught his children the same lesson. Following my father's steps, my meaning was the service of the Motherland."

This has been published all over South Africa. Messrs. Godfrey, Pather, Amood Byat's reception in Durban was enthusiastic. Mr. Godfrey spoke admirably dignified, firm and strong. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's cable was read and published also Mr. Sorabji's. There was a wonderful gathering. The Calcutta Corporation's boycott was a welcome news.

Mr. Strahan, Parliamentary Chairman, Labour Party, delivered a violent, anti-Asiatic speech declaring the Indian community as the cuckoo of South Africa.

ELECTRICITY ON NATIONAL BASIS.

GOVERNMENT BILL.

LONDON, March 13.

The Bill containing the Government's scheme for the reorganisation of the supply of electricity on a national basis is published. Its main feature is the establishment of a central electricity board to control "selected" generating stations which will be operated by the present owners, to construct necessary inter-connection lines and to deal with the wholesale supplies but the Board, except in the case of necessity, will not generate electricity itself. It is estimated that eventually 400 existing generating stations will be closed or otherwise utilised. It is proposed that the central electricity Board should consist of a chairman and seven other nominees of the Minister of Transport. The Board will be authorised to borrow 33½ million sterling.—Reuter.

COBHAM WELCOMED HOME

LONDON, March 13.

Huge crowds at Croydon lustily cheered the appearance in the sunny sky of a little fleet of aeroplanes at 4.15 this afternoon, heading to the aerodrome from the south. They were the planes which earlier had set out to escort Cobham home on the final stage of a 16,000 mile return Capetown-London flight for surveying a possible African air-route. Mrs. Cobham was aboard one of the welcoming planes, and she affectionately greeted her husband on his landing at Croydon.

A MESSAGE FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

Cobham, accompanied by his wife, went to Buckingham Palace to deliver a message from the Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of South Africa. The King had a lengthy conversation with Cobham, and congratulated him on his achievement.

Opinion is expressed here that this pioneer flight will probably find imitators in the future.

MAIL STEAMER BEATEN.

Nothwithstanding the delay due to bad weather and sand-storms in various parts of the route, the airman beat the mail steamer "Windsor Castle" which left Cape Town the same day as Cobham and which is not expected to arrive here before March 15th.—Reuter.

S. AFRICA WINS KING'S TROPHY.

LONDON, March 13.

The National Rifle Association's report summarising the results of Empire rifle-shooting for the King's Trophy and the Imperial Challenge Shield contains a copy of a letter from the King, who is very much interested to hear that 23,000 boys competed, and congratulates the youth of South Africa on their well-deserved victory.

The trophy was won by South Africa with 1,52,678 points, being an average of 76 per firer which report describes as a fine performance showing that the standard of marksmanship of the rising generation is considerably higher in South Africa than anywhere in the Empire. Great Britain was second with an average of 72, Australia third with 70, New Zealand fourth with 67, and Canada fifth with 67.

The Royal Australian Naval Reserve at Hobart won the Senior Imperial Shields Lawrence Military School for Cadets at Sanawar, India, won the Junior Imperial Shield Number 136.

The Western Canada College for the Cadets Corps at Calgary won the Earl Jellicoe's Sword.

The Beaumont House School at Herongate, Hertfordshire, won the Earl Haigh's Sword.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, March 14.

Two British schools, Shotley and Eastbourne, tied for the first place in the Lord Roberts and Governor-General trophies for all-round efficiency. The Hobart Naval Reserve was third, Winnipeg Cadets fourth New Plymouth Technical College, New [illegible] College, Natal sixth

HINDU SABHA POLITICS

OPPOSITION TO ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY.

ORTHODOX PARTY'S THREAT TO WALK OUT

DELHI, March 14.

The proceedings of the Hindu Mahasabha to-day proved stormy. A resolution about untouchability which had a smooth sailing in the Subjects Committee caused in the open session of the Mahasabha uproarous scenes and confusion which lasted two hours. On the other hand, the question whether the Hindu Mahasabha should run its own candidates at the next general election which was expected to cause considerable controversy has been settled by the Subjects Committee by a compromise after ten hours' heated discussion.

Attendance to-day was over 10,000. Practically, the first resolution moved was for the removal of untouchability and the admission of untouchables into public roads and schools and for arrangements to be made for their religious worship. It represented an improvement upon last year's resolution on the subject. For two hours speaker after speaker supported it enthusiastically.

THREAT TO WALK OUT.

During this time Pandit Malaviya was arranging with the orthodox section that they should accept a compromise. No opposition speaker came forward and the President declared the resolution carried by a majority. This was contested by the opposition, who simultaneously shouted from all sides of the House. In a minute the House was in confusion and some Sanatanists rose to walk out. But immediate conversation between them, Pandit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai restored calm. This was only temporary. Practically, every fifteen minutes confusion arose and Sanatanists threatened to walk out. Their contention was that last year's resolution represented the unanimous view of all leading pandits of India and could not be upset by a new resolution which made no reference to shastric injunctions.

Lala Lajpat Rai explained that it was intended to remove a loophole in their last year's resolution which was being exploited by other religious missionaries, that, in effect, the new resolution did not alter the position materially. That while they could not prevent the use of public wells, public schools and public roads by the untouchables the resolution did not force them to allow the use of private institutions. Similarly, with regard to temple admission which could not be against the wishes of the authorities of the temple, but he appealed to them to make other arrangements for their worship.

OBSERVE DISCIPLINE.

Pundit Dindayal Sharma was the leader of the orthodox section. Pundit Malaviya intervened about a dozen times and restored quiet, only to be followed again by outbursts and threats of walk-out. He held that Lala Lajpat Rai's explanation made the resolution inoffensive compared with last year's, that the resolution was passed to-day by majority only, that the views of the minority had been recorded and that in the name of consolidation of Hindu ranks they should observe discipline. He himself saw nothing in the resolution which went against religious injunctions. When his repeated appeals failed he came and made a final appeal to the oppositionists either to peacefully walk out or to remain quiet, and that if the present condition continued he would have to leave the House. Pundit Dindayal now announced that they would not walk out.

Other business was then taken up. The Mahasabha is still sitting.

ELECTION PROPAGANDA.

The Subjects Committee's resolution on the question of election states that the Mahasabha should not undertake to run candidates, but that an All-India Committee appointed for the purpose should in consultation with provincial sabhas and having regard to the conditions prevalent in the different provinces take steps to oppose such candidates as are not expected to protect Hindu interests. The resolution also requests all political parties in the Legislature so to arrange their programme as to leave to members of different religions freedom to vote on matters affecting their own community.—A. P. (Saturday's proceedings appear on page 9.)

TIENTSIN BLOCKADE.

ULTIMATUM TO CHANG-TSO-LIN.

LONDON, March 14.

Tientsin.—In connection with the blockade of Tientsin, the Conference on board the "Foxglove" between the British, American, French and Italian commanders decided to require the commanders of Chang tso-Lin's fleet and Taku fort to afford complete cessation of military interference by 16th March. No Japanese attended the Conference owing to the absence of the Japanese ships.—Reuter.

ELLISON EXPELLED FROM ITALY.

LONDON, March 13.

Florence.—Ellison has been expelled from Italy.—Reuter.

(William Ellison, a British subject employed in the Chemical industry, was recently sentenced to five months' imprisonment and fine if £15 (1,815 lire) in the charge of using offensive words about Signor Mussolini. In the appeal the sentence was reduced to five months and 21 days and a fine of 885 lire and Ellison was subsequently re-

MR. JINNAH'S DEFEAT

UNAVAILING PITEOUS CRIES.

OPPOSITION TO ROYAL COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 12.

Not all the eloquence of the leader of the Independent Party and his piteous cries before the European elected and Indian nominated benches could secure for his censure motion in the Assembly one more vote from that determined body of men. Mr. Jinnah's motion for the early appointment of a Royal Commission was therefore, defeated by the clear majority of 16, the voting being 31 and 47. The surprise was that Mr. Jinnah was deserted not so much by the European members as by his own trusted Indian colleagues, like Dr. Jeelani and Mr. Harbilas Sarda. The experience of Mr. Jinnah and his Independent followers, today, proved the truth of Mr. Abhyankar's remarks before the All-India Congress Congress Committee that after the Swarajist walk-out the Independents must seriously consider whether there was any use of continuing to sit in the legislatures, but the debate of to-day was welcome from the Swarajist point of view, because their election campaign could not have obtained a better advertisement. The main point of the Independents' argumet was that it was a tactless policy of Government that drove the Swarajists out of the Legislatures. Even Mr. Baptista, in spite of his ill-concealed opposition to the Swarajist methods, could not but take Government to task for attempting to force the Swarajists into humiliation at a time when they ought to be conciliated. "I have come here as a Responsive Co-operator, and I want to know why you refused the hand of Cooperation which Pandit Motilal offered when he entered the Assembly more than two years ago."

LATEST ACQUISITION.

The speech of Mr. Baptista was well received and there was an all round satisfaction at the latest acquisition to the debaters in the Assembly. Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao hurled facts from official publications and speeches of Government members and conclusively proved that the Swarajists during the last two years were good Co-operators and helped the cause of Reforms notwithstanding their heavy commitments before the Congress while Pandit Malaviya, in an earnest tone, asked if Government was going to embitter the relations between them and the people or remove the tension by the announcement of a Royal Commission. Indeed the speeches of Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, and Mr. Joseph Baptista were all-born of a desire to secure the early appointment of a Royal Commission that would recommend an advance on the existing reforms, but their confident expectation of advance met with rude shock from Sir Charles Innes who, in true die-hard style, emphasised the language contained in Section 84A of the Government of India Act where it is stated that the Commission might restrict the degree of responsible Government.

Mr. Pal and Mr. Ramachandra Rao were not, however, upset. They interrupted the Commerce Member with assertions that they Indians were prepared to satisfy any reasonable body of investigators that there could be nothing but advance "Don't be sure it may be anything," was Sir Charles retort. "You first bring the Commission and see how we get on", was the counter retort. Everything, however, depended on the co-operation which the Swarajists showed was the excuse of Sir Charles Innes. and according to the Law Member the co-operation which they had shown was not genuine but forced in fact. Mr. Das gave vent to his own feelings at the defeat at the last election, being the victim of the Swarajists organisation. Mr. Das distorted the Swarajist policy and methods and told the Assembly that but for Mr. Jinnah's firm attitude the Swarajists in the Assembly would have pursued their policy of obstruction and destruction. He admitted that now unfortunately the Swarajists were a big disciplined party and their attitude could not be ignored by Government before considering the demand for the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission. Mr. Das was to-day the despair of the Non-Official section of the Assembly, and his speech proved the correctness of Mr. Baptista's remark that now-a-days Indian members on the Viceroy's Council instead of enjoying the confidence of people enjoyed their diffidence.

Thus the debate ended after the Swarajist strength, organisation and discipline having been admitted on all sides, and their policy in the Legislatures having been approved by a large number of non-officials. That the Swarajists although they have walked out have nothing but a sincere regard for the friends in the Assembly and also of the Council of State was testified to by fact that almost every member of the Central Legislature, either elected or nominated European or Indian, responded to the invitation of Pandi Motilal Nehru for a tea party at Metcalfe House. The Party was a great success, and there was a free exchange of views. Sir Alexander Muddiman and Pandit Motilal were together talking for a long time.

DIVISION ON MR. JINNAH'S MOTION

DELHI, March 12.

The following is the division list on Mr. Jinnah's motion to omit the demand under the Executive Council—following thirty-one voted for the omission: Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Ramchandrarao, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. V. Raju, Mr. Neogy, Mr. B. Das, Raja Ghaznafar Allikhan, Maulvi Mohomed Yakub, Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, Sardar Mutalik, Mr. Yakoob Ariff, Mr. Sadiq Hassan, Saiyed Ghulam Abbas, Mr. Talatuley Mian Abdul Haye, Sir Harisingh Gour, Mr. Pal, Mr. K. Chanda, Mr. Rama Iyengar, Mr Joshi, Dr. Datta, Maulvi Abdul Kasem, Dr. Lohokore, Mr. Ajli Muzzamann Chaudhari, Mr. Ahmedali Khan, Dr. Hyder, Mr. Mohamad Schmnad, Mr. Ismael Khan, Mr. Baptista and Mr. Deshmukh.

The following forty-seven voted against: Mr. Jeelani, Mr. Ghuznavi, Mr. Ginwala, Mr. Hezlett, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Hullah, Mr. Innes, Mr. Jadhav, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mr. Kamat, Mr. Kelkar, Mr. Kumar Sarma, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Mahon, Mr. Mant, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Mitra, Mr. Moore, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Mukherjee, Mr. Nehru, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Pandya, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Pilcher, Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. Rahimtoola, Mr. Rajah, Mr. Rau, Mr. Reddi, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Sahay, Mr. Sarma, Mr. Scott, Mr. Shahani, Mr. Sim, Mr. Sinha, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Tyson, Mr. Venkatapatiraju, Mr. Yamin Khan, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Sir Darcey Lindsay, Sir Henry Stayon, Sir Denys Bray, Sir B. N. Mitra, Sir Alexander Muddiman, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Charles Innes, Dr. Macphail, Mr. Cocke, Sir Willoughby Carey, Colonel Crawford, Mr. Sams, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Bhore, Mr. Clow, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Rau, Mr. Burdon, Mr. Graham, Sir T. Vijayaraghavaacharya, Mr. Jatar, Mr. Calvert, Colonel Owens, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Bajpai, Mr. Huddson, Sardar B. A. Dalal, Prince Akram Hussain, Mr. Roffey, Colonel Gidney, Mr. S. N. Singh, Mr. Afzalur Rahman, Mr. Hezlett, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Gordon Rai Harbilas Sarda Baba Ujagar-singh Bedi, Mr. Rai Narain, Saivid Mohamed Ismail, Mr. M. C. Naidu, Dr. Jeelani Maulvi Ghulam Bari, Captain Ajab Khan and Captain Hirasingh.—A. P.

EXTRAORDINARY SITUATION.

DELHI, March 11.

Following is the fifth section of the Assembly proceedings of Friday which could not be issued that night owing to incompleteness:—

Colonel Crawford in opposing the motion of Mr. Jinnah repudiated the charge that Europeans to-day were conservative in their attitude towards Indians' political progress, if not inimical. Europeans wished for the development of good-will and harmony between the different communities. This alone would bring Swaraj.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Pandit Malaviya said that while he had his differences with the Congress policy he wanted Government to believe that the Congress represented a strong, keen and undying desire of the country for an immediate revision of the reforms. He asked whether Government was right in saying that co-operation was not forthcoming. Were Swarajists alone to blame for it? Would not Government share the blame for it, because it was the martial law regime followed by a policy of ruthless repression that was responsible for Non-co-operation? Did not Swarajists come into the Councils after the second election? They came in to end or mend the system. There was nothing wrong in this cry for ending or mending the system. This was adopted by politicians all over the world. Pandit Motilal, after coming into the Assembly, offered his co-operation on conditions which were not impossible of adoption. Only a Round Table Conference was asked to consider the problem in all its aspects. The resolution of last September was a real contribution because it laid down the fundamentals of the scheme and was done in a spirit of co-operation.

Commerce Member: Not a comma was to be changed. (Laughter.)

Pandit Malaviya replied that if a comma had been the real difficulty he would have persuaded Pandit Motilal to withdraw that, but they know that was only an excuse. 'I do not treat every word of what my friend says so seriously." (Laughter.) Pandit Malaviya contended that he was not repentent of his action of 1924 in successfully moving the rejection of the Finance Bill. It was an extreme constitutional protest intended to draw the attention of Government here, and particularly in England, to the extraordinary situation that had arisen, and he would move such a rejection again under similar circumstances.

The House then rose for lunch.—A. P.

TAKU FIRING.

JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL'S PROTEST.

LONDON, Mar. 12.

Peking.—Two Japanese sailors and one military officer have been wounded by machine-gun artillery fire from forts in the vicinity of Taku when two Japanese cruisers attempted to proceed up the river. The cruisers were compelled to retire. The Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin is lodging strong protest.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO CATHCART EPISODE.

MR. CURRAN RESIGNS.

LONDON, March 13.

New York.—Mr. Curran, Immigration Commissioner, who came into prominence in connection with Countess Cathcart's case has resigned.—Reuter.

REVIVAL OF LIBERAL LEAGUES IN PUNJAB.

LAHORE, March 13.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Punjab National Liberal League held to-night ten new members were elected and it was decided to issue an appeal to the leading members of the League in districts to organise district branches of the Liberal League Council. It was also decided to hold a public discussion on Sunday, March 28th, on practical methods for promoting intercommunal unity and co-operation.—A. P.

PUNJAB JAILS AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, March 13.

It is understood that the report of the Punjab Jail Enquiry Committee recently appointed by the Punjab Government under the presidency of Mr. Lumsden, retired I.C.S., to inquire into unauthorised punishments and indulgences in the Punjab jails will be published on Monday and a copy of the report will be laid on the table by Sir John Maynard in the Punjab Legislative Council on the same day.—A. P.

The twentieth anniversary of Rishikul Vidyapeeth, Hardwar, will be celebrated with due *eclat* from the 10th to the 13th April, 1926, in the Rishikul premises. Several renowned religious preachers and learned Pandits are expected to arrive. The admission of new students also takes place on this occasion. All applications for admission should be addressed to the Secretary, Rishikul, and reach Hardwar before

DEADLOCK AT GENEVA.

"BIG FIVE'S" SOLUTION.

(Continued from previous page)

larly in view of the efforts of some members."—Reuter.

SEAT OF THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, March 12.

The suggestion to remove the seat of the League from Geneva to Lausanne, Locarno or elsewhere was raised by Mr. Macwhite, Ireland, who caused a flutter in the Committee dealing with the project of building the new League Office's Assembly Hall.

Mr. Macwhite complained that only limited privileges and immunities were at present accorded to the League delegates.

NEW BUILDING AT GENEVA.

The Swiss representatives gave assurances of Switzerland's willingness to meet objections and said Switzerland would grant facilities to acquire the present Secretariat building on equitable terms.

The Committee finally accepted the assurances of the Swiss representatives and decided to erect new buildings at Geneva. —Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS INDIGNANT.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

The French standpoint at Geneva is stoutly championed by the "Daily Mail" which condemns the "Francophobia as a fashion among some of our mandarins, mugwumps, highbrows and defeatists who seek to place every ex-enemy on a pedestal and every Ally in the pillory." The "Daily Mail" is "shocked" that Locarnoism should "be perverted into an anti-French crusade".

The Liberal organs are equally indignant from the opposite view-point.

The "Dail Chronicle" discussing the "Geneva Scandal" says, that the full consequence of Sir A. Chamberlain's "free hand" may be seen to-day and adds that but for him the wrangle which so largely cancelled Locarno and darkens the future of the League itself would never have occurred. That paper concludes with referring to "one of the most shameful and futile gestures of British diplomacy since the days of Charles II.

The "Daily News" says that during the past few days Geneva has presented to the world a ludicrous, humiliating and sinister spectacle. It will be a long time before the League can recover from the moral shock that it received through the disastrous initiative of M. Briand aided and abetted by Sir A. Chamberlain and their several satellites.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS CORRESPONDENTS' VIEWS.

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Paris.—If a breakdown occurs in Geneva, the Germans alone will be responsible. This is the unanimous opinion of the newspapers, here, which point out that the Allies have gone to the extreme limit in the way of concessions.

"Le Journal's" Geneva correspondent complains that the Germans have not shown signs of genuine good-will.

The "Echo de Paris" correspondent thinks that the curtain is far from being rung down on Geneva. "There is even ground for fear that as a result of the previous agreement between France and the other Powers, the League Council may be automatically compelled by virtue of the agenda for the session, to declare itself in favour of the admission of Germany". The correspondent suggests that France would not oppose Germany's entry in the face of Locarno and risk incurring the reproaches of the whole of the Anglo-Saxon race. He mentions that the Italian delegate yesterday, stated that Sgr. Mussolini had instructed him to vote for Germany and concludes by suggesting that "France would be dragged along the same path."

The "Petit Parisien's" correspondent scolds Germany for "bargaining over the admission of Poland" and adds that the attempts of the Japanese delegate to induce Dr. Luther and Dr. Stresemann to agree to a compromise last night were unsuccessful.

"Le Matin's" correspondent asserts that M. Unden (Sweden) agreed to withdraw his veto and even proposed that Sweden should withdraw from the Council in favour of Poland.—Reuter.

NOT WITHIN RANGE OF PRACTICAL POLITICS.

BURMA GOVT'S EXCISE POLICY.

RANGOON, March 12.

The general discussion on the Budget concluded to-day with replies from Government benches. The Hon. Dr. Ba Yin, Minister of Education and Excise, said that he appreciated the suggestion for commercial and technical education and pointed out that the training for artisans had been given at the Insein Engineering School and further steps in that direction would be taken as circumstances arose.

Regarding Government's excise policy, it was not dictated by reasons of revenue. Although Government did not consider prohibition within the range of practical politics they intend to reach that goal by slow and gradual progress.—A. P.

TENSION AT AMSTERDAM.

LONDON, March 14.

Amsterdam.—The students gave an ovation to Geelkeren outside his House at midnight. Great tension prevails in Amsterdam. Groups of members of Geelkerens Church are indignantly discussing the three-months' suspension passed by the Su-

BOMBAY'S WATER-DIVINER.

MAJOR POGSON'S APPOINTMENT.

"AN INSULT TO PEOPLE'S INTELLIGENCE."

While supporting Mr. Dev's motion to omit provision for water diviner's (Major Pogson's) salary Dr. R. P. Paranjpye said:—

Mr. President, in this year of our Lord 1926 to come forward and ask for a grant of this description is really doing insult to the intelligence of the people of this Presidency and the members of this Council. Well I was almost going to say that the expenditure on Major Pogson for finding water is likely to be justified by the water in the eyes of the people who are going to pay his charges I do not consider, Sir, that the report that he has given can be believed, because after all it is the report of the man himself. I want to subject the report of this officer to independent scrutiny. He has given facts about himself. I shall give you an illustration. One day an astrologer came to me and said that he had scientifically kept data about certain predictions which he had made, and had got them all correct. I examined them and the predictions that he had made appeared to be quite correct. Then I asked him just one other question and he came out wrong. I give that example to show that data, statistics, etc. given by an interested man, particularly on a subject which cannot be scientifically justified, are such that they should be very closely scrutinized and disbelieved until they have been shown to be perfectly satisfactory by absolutely independent scrutiny. I should think that the Government ought to have subjected the alleged successful attempts of Major Pogson to the scrutiny at least of the Collectors and Commissioners.

"A DIRECTOR OF WITCHCRAFT."

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta: May I inform the Honourable Member that that has been done?

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye: I should have gone further and said that seeing that there was such a great opposition to the appointment of this gentleman from the members of this Council, the Honourable Member would have done well in appointing a small committee of this House to go into the alleged successes.

Mr. G. A. Thomas; With a non-official majority.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye; Whether non-official majority or not, it does not matter. I must tell you that there are several loopholes, here. He must try and find out water in places where 'a priori' no water was expected. One does not know what he has done and consequently I do not feel that the Council should pass this grant. If we are to go on simply believing such things. I would ask Government to read Fraser's book "Golden Bough"; every page of which contains fifty different superstitious theories and Government might equally well appoint people who profess to do certain very miraculous things. Government might have a Director of Witchcraft, for instance. They might close all the big lunatic asylums and build a very good building at Narsobachi Wadi, which is considered to be a proper place for curing insanity. Let all people go to Narsobachi Wadi, which is situated in the Southern Maratha country, to get themselves cured of insanity. I do not wish to speak personally, but if the Honourable Minister for Medical Department or Public Health were here, I would openly ask him for a job. I am supposed to having been born with foot presentation, to have the property of curing lumbago by the mere touch of my feet. (Laughter). That is an idea not only prevailing in our country, but in various other countries, and I offer myself to Government on a salary of Rs. 4,000 to be employed instead of certain high officers in the Medical Department, as I would be curing lumbago just by the touch of my foot, just as this Major Pogson does in the case of water. He is supposed to carry a stick in his hand and locate water. I think there is no reason why I should not be appointed by Government for a similar purpose, on a similar salary. I know, when I was a child, I was continually in request and I used to be taken to several places and used to get some sweets in my childhood for my services with my feet.

WANTED A SCIENTIFIC SCRUTINY.

Well, Sir, to speak seriously about these matters, are the members of this Council to be duped in this matter? I really think all alleged powers of this nature ought to be scrutinized most carefully. Even men who are considered intelligent, considered logical in other respects, have often fallen a prey to mountebanks whose exploits are recorded in the transactions of the Psychical Society. And similarly these exploits of Major Pogson I am inclined to put in the same category. I shall not say they are absolutely false. But whenever a man claims miraculous powers, I would subject them not only to an ordinarily strict logical proof, but even extraordinarily severe logical proof, before I am able to give the slightest credence to them. Therefore, I put it to the Honourable Member, when he proposes this grant, that he should ask the greatest scepties in this matter to go along with this man, or in fact independently of this man, to go to those places where he has tried his methods and examine the villagers independently as to what was the state as regards water in those localities, what he did, and so on and then come forward before this Council to ask for this grant. But such a proof shown when a man claims miraculous powers of this nature. I think Government have not done it. We know there is a kind of freemasonry. "Major Pogson says so"; one man does it, another man reports, other people immediately forward that report. It saves them trouble, it saves them time; and therefore they write; "Forwarded" or "Forwarded for favourable consideration;, the man appears to have done well", and so on. This kind of thing, we know, goes on. But we do not believe in it. We want this report to be subjected to the most serious scrutiny not only of lay people like ourselves, but to the scrutiny of scientists, especially geologists, who employ scientific methods and have studied facts of this nature.

PROVE THE CLAIM.

The science of water-finding is not yet well known. If Major Pogson has really got this power, he ought to give some scientific explanation for it. So long he has not given it. The report we see contains a very large number of scientific words, but I do not believe they will stand the test of a close scientific scrutiny. I think the Council would be well advised if they do not believe in any such superstitious things. 'Prima Faccie' I am entitled to say that the claim should not be accepted. If, however, from independent scrutiny, from the closest logical scrutiny by scientists, he is considered to have proved his claim, the Council may well sanction the grant. But 'prima facie, I am decided in my mind that the Council should not sanction this. In any case, the pay given to this man is far too great and I think the honourable member should think twice before employing a man of such an expensive kind.

JAMIAT-UL-ULAMIA'S RESOLUTIONS.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

At to-day's meeting of the Jamiat-ul-Ulamia Hind resolutions were passed urging the correct publication of the Koran, contribution to the wellbeing of the people of the Hedjaz, curtailment of marriage expenses, good treatment to Moslem women and spread of religious instructions by Imams.

The conference adjourned till to-morrow —A.P.

CABLE ITEMS.

In a Rugby football match at Swansea Wales beat Ireland by eleven points to eight.

At Abergavenny in Hockey England beat Wales by 4 goals to nil.

The Cambridge crew completed the first fullcourse trial in 20 minutes 22 seconds. which is satisfactory considering the conditions.

In inter-league soccer, at Glasgow, the English League beat the Scottish League by 2 goals to nil.

The Oxford crew did the fullcourse trial from Mortlake to Putney under ideal conditions in 18 minutes 57 seconds, which is only 30 seconds worse than the record trial time made by Oxford in 1897.

At Wolverton, the National Cross-country Championship was won by Birchfield Harrier J. Webster who covered, in 58 minutes and 49 seconds, a course of ten miles. Birchfield Harrier has thus won the team championship.

A Kingstown, (Jamaica) message says:—The M. C. C. beat Jamaica by five wickets. Jamaica made 324, in the first innings (Morales making 74, Rae 75, and Martin 66), and 128 in the second innings (Scott making 54). The M. C. C. replied with 238 in the first innings (Holmes making 62, and Astill 44) and 227 in the second innings for 5 (Smith making 46, Holmes 82, Tennyson 42, ad Watson 47 not out.)

At Swansea, on Saturday, in a rugby match Wales beat Ireland by 11 points to 8. The weather was sunny and the attendance numbered 40,000.—Reuter.

The Prince of Wales will attend the Indian Civil Service dinner at Hotel Ceil on 10th June.

Gibraltar.—It is strongly rumoured that H. M. S. the "Hood" has been detailed to take Prince Henry to Australia to preside at the opening of the new Federal Parliament building at Canberra.

(Continued from Col. 6.)

being thrown into the Back Bay, and lakhs of rupees were being provided for increasing the salaries and generally adding to the comforts of the members of Civil Service, and when it came to providing the very necessaries for ordinary citizens who had their first claim on the revenues of the country, they saw them treated in this offhand way. Mr. Horniman strongly objected to the curt and impersonal way Government officers in India addressed their official letters to private citizens. Unless the residents of Uran made themselves extremely objectionable to the persons who had got the people's money into their hands, they would never get the wharf. The councillors were of no use at all, because the Council had no power to force the Government and the people had to act by themselves. He asked the people to bully the editors, bully the people, bully the Government, and the Councillors until they had got the pier, which ought to have been provided long ago.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee then addressed the meeting.

Mr. Bedreker suggested that the resolutions should be made as mild as possible by omitting certain words like "pressure," "force" etc.

Messrs. M. K. Azad, Mansuri, G. K. Nariman, Eruch Golwalla, J. G. Nensey, Punjabhai Thackersey, Bomanji Banaji also spoke in support of the resolutions and they were passed.

A LOVER OF THE COUNTRY.

The guests were then invited to take refreshments in a beautiful garden in Mr. Hodiwalla's bungalow, when Mr. Patel in drinking Mr. Horniman's health referred to the great service which he had rendered

OUTRAGEOUS SCANDAL.

LIFE'S AMENITIES DENIED.

WOES OF WHARFLESS URAN.

A public meeting was held at Mora Wharf, Uran, on Saturday evening, to protest against the attitude of Government in not providing a wharf at Uran, for want of which a great deal of inconvenience was caused to the passengers. People from Bombay had practical experience of this, as owing to the low tide the steam launch which carried them to Uran had to anchor some distance from the wharf, which is only approachable during full tide. Between them and the wharf there was a wide stretch of slushy, muddy bank, and they had to perch themselves on the backs of fishermen who carried them to the bunder in all conceivable, but not very dignified positions. While returning to Bombay, those who could secure seats in the steam launch, had another set of experience though not so unpleasant. A number of M.L.C.'s were brought down specially for the meeting.

Mr. R. M. J. Tungekar, the organisor of the meeting, proposed Mr. M. K. Patel to the chair.

Mr. Patel said nearly 20,000 passengers travelled to and from Uran every month and yet it was a matter of great disgrace that Government had failed to provide facilities for them. Government had in their hands about five lakhs of rupees from out of the wharfage fund, and yet for want of proper facilities at the Bunder, Parsis and others disliked to found a colony there. Mr. Patel read to the meeting the rather heated correspondence that had passed between Mr. Ebert and him and said only British Government could be guilty of such gross negligence of the interests of the people.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then moved from the chair:—

This public meeting of the inhabitants of Uran representing all communities, castes and creeds indignantly protests against the attitude of the Government in deliberately neglecting their obvious duty of building a wharf at this Island for the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers, without which the latter suffer the greatest hardships. The Government have hitherto very callously ignored the petitions repeatedly addressed them in this connection despite the fact that they have derived a revenue of crores of rupees within the last 50 years from the inhabitants of Uran in the shape of duties imposed upon country liquor, salt and other commodities and tolls levied at the Bunder on passengers. The meeting prays that the Government will be pleased to redress the said long-standing grievances of the inhabitants at an early date.

This meeting appeals to the members, especially the Swarajists and other Non-official members, of the Bombay Legislative Council to bring pressure upon the Government in this matter and force them to do their duty by the inhabitants of Uran, by interpellations in the Council and by bringing forward resolutions on the subject. The meeting regrets to observe that the members of the Council who had made liberal promises to the inhabitants of Uran while seeking their votes during the Council elections have done absolutely nothing to carry out their promises. The meeting also appeals to the editors of the Bombay papers, especially those owned and conducted by Indians to take up theis question seriously and hammer at it till the said grievances of the inhabitants of Uran are redressed by the Government.

This meeting authorises its president to forward copies of the first two resolutions to the authorities concerned and expresses its opinion that without vigorous and continuous agitation by means of public meetings and memorials addressed to Government the said grievance of the inhabitants of Uran in the matter of the wharf is not likely to be redressed. It, therefore, appoints a Committee of the following persons with power to add to their number to take all the necessary steps in that behalf and also for the purpose of interviewing the members of Bombay Legislative Council and explaining to them the said grievance of the Uranites and urging them to fight against the Government on their behalf in the Council in this matter:—Messrs. Maneckji Kavasji Patel (President), Dossabhoy Hormasji Bhiwandiwala, Benjamin Guy Horniman, Mahomed Ebrahim Tungekar, Mahomed Amin Bhaiji, Ramkrishna Balubhai, Bejonji M. Hodiwalla, Khan Bahadur Cowasji Mojra, Cowasji Sidhwa, Bomanji S. Banaji, Eruch R. Colwala, Badruddin Mukri, Maneck H. Dadachanji, Gulabchand, Chunilal, and Matuseth.

"OUTRAGEOUS SCANDAL."

Mr. B. G. Horniman said after landing at Uran that day in circumstances of great difficulty and discomfort there could be nobody there who would not be disposed heartily to support the demand for a wharf. It seemed to him a most outrageous scandal that the people of Uran, who as citizens were performing their duty and service to the community and to the society at large and paying their dues to the Government, should not be provided with what appeared to him the very first amenities which should be given this hour. It was monstrous that when Government found no difficulty in providing money in any way for concerns of their own they had no money for such a wharf. Lakhs and crores of rupees were

OUR LONDON LETTER.

GORDON CANNING HONOURED.

IRAQ REVELATIONS.

IS THE WAR FINISHED?

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Feb. 25

In an article in the "Daily Telegraph" on "Historic Mosul under the New Regime", the writer tries hard to prove that nothing the Turks did in the province was good, and that there are no Turks there, anyhow. The article is accompanied by a map which shows Turks distributed over various parts of the province. This stultification will be lost on the English readers of the article, who do not mind argument and logic, so long as we "stay and keep the Turks out." The article informs us that the old "Baghdad Railway", which (as we knew) had been carried from Baghdad northward as far as Shergat, 65 miles from Mosul, is now likely to be scrapped. The reason given is that it passes through barren territory. Still "barren", after seven years of British and Arab occupation by the way.

One would have thought a railway an excellent means of introducing population and cultivation. Another railway, however, is spoken of, as if it were a substitute for the unsuitable route of the Baghdad railway, which is the route of the Tigris, followed by the air service. This new railway was only completed a few months ago, and it was not "re-opened" till a few days ago. It is described as running from Baghdad to Kirkuk, which is 110 miles south of Mosul; and it will be "ultimately" pushed on to Mosul. It "serves a rich agricultural district", and therefore follows the law,—"To them that have shall be given."

The piece of unwritten news, however, which I desire to add is this. Far from a railway having been built from Baghdad to Kirkuk, to replace the inefficient Baghdad Railway, the Turks built the line Baghdad to Khanakin on the Persian frontier. From off this line the New Regime has run a branch to Kirkuk, over a hundred miles south of Mosul, in order to get to Mosul.

This is the sort of small and unobserved campaign of meanness by which Turkey was deprived in the eyes of the world of every credit for its provincial and imperial Government. Bit by bit, however, it is coming out, that the Turk left his subjects in peace and taxed them lightly; and that heavy taxes are now collected by the Iraqi Government, with the ultimate threat of aeroplanes to facilitate the collection.

MORE GIFTS, MORE BURDENS.

Scrap by scrap, the true history of the Great War and of Britain may come to be written. Here is one note towards that desirable object. Referring to the part of Mesopotamia extending from the Persian Gulf to Baghdad, Mr Hilton Young said in the parliamentary debate on the Anglo-Iraq Treaty:—

"We made the railways out of worn-out materials during the war for the use of the military. When the "Iraq State" was started we handed over the railways . . subject to a general lien on the whole of their value on behalf of the British Government. That arrangement is not business. The railways have been meanwhile dying out of old age, bridges are not safe to cross. Why? Simply for the reason that no one can raise a penny of capital to carry out the essential reconstruction of the railway, because of this lien nanging over them. . . I am perfectly certain we shall never get a penny of our money back."

After this touching appeal for another free gift to incompetent and bankrupt allies, it seems cruel to ask in what way the incident proves our superiority in the control of Mesopotamia to that of the Turks?

A REVELATION.

But Mr. Griffiths, M.P., went a step further than a sly query such as mine. He said:—

"The difficulty of the Iraq Government is not with the railway from Baghdad to Basra, but the competition with the financial interests in this country and Lord Inchcape, who own the Euphrates and Tigris,—the competition that takes place 'between the railway and these people who own practically every boat in the country.' . . I was told that when the railway authorities, in order to develop the railway, 'wanted to reduce the rates on the vested interests', the financiers in this country who own all the boats that run up the river, 'immediately put a stop to the plan.' Because lower rates on the railway meant lower profits and dividends for themselves, and their power over the Colonial Office was so great that it was 'impossible for the railway authorities to develop the railway system.'"

The way in which a concession by Sultan Abdul Hamid Khan to an English firm was twisted illegitimately into the virtual ownership, not of one river but of two,—that improving history is doubtless well-known to Indian readers. This further revelation explains the necessity of "scrapping the Baghdad Railway", which follows the Tigris, passes through "barren territory", and competed with the private river transport!

RAILWAYS IN TURKEY.

Some important actions have been taken in the direction of railway transport in Turkey. All will remember that a small part of the Baghdad railway descends into French territory to reach and return from Aleppo. Further East to Nissibin the line was mostly regarded as the actual boundary between Turkish and French possessions. By a recent Turkish arrangement with France the line is made to be actually within the territory of Turkey, while Turkish rights are recognised over several kilometers of heretofore French line.

A NEW LINE.

The next point is even more noteworthy, because a railway close to the frontier will always be a source of anxiety to Turkey. Within four years from now an interior line will be constructed, which will keep the mines of Arghana, etc., available and accessible, even if the Baghdad railway and Mardin branch were to be captured. The decision has just been made to build a branch from Keuheller (near Islchich) on the Baghdad line, well within Turkish territory. This is north of Alexandretta and Aleppo, which are in French territory. The line will run to Malatia, Arghana, and Diarbekir. It will link up the mines with an interior line of communications, well-protected from the risks of capture, and connecting Angora with mineral resources of Eastern Anatolia, independently of the frontier line and the Arada-Mardin branch. I am indebted for this news to the "Echo of Turkey." It is good news for friends of Turkey. During times of peace the new line will effect a circular connection with the entire Baghdad-Anatolia system. Further, in time there will be a line from Arghana to Kharpat and Sivas, completing a fine network of internal communication. The dream of international traffic has rather evaporated at the moment; but the internal development of Turkey is as great a necessity as ever.

AMERICAN ALTRUISM.

Mr. Herbert Myrick on behalf of the "American Friends of the Riff" has addressed an appeal to H. H. the Emir Sidi Mohamed ben Sidi Abdul Krim, informing him of the interest which is being taken by the American people in the questions of what they call "autonomy" and the recognition of the rights of the Riffi to receive medical supplies and Red Cross Service.

The "American Friends of the Riff" so frequently refer to the Red Cross organisation that we must presume they do not know of the existence of the Red Crescent Society, the medical benevolent organisation operating in countries whose religion is not that of the cross but of the crescent.

The British Red Crescent Society has long been desirous of sending in supplies and medical officers. Owing to the obstinate refusal of the French and Spanish to accord the necessary permission, the Society has devoted a great part of the funds raised for the purpose to an analogous object. That is, the relief of the Riffi and Djebala refugees from the war area, who have found some measure of succour in the International Zone of Tangier, by the kind offices and earnest services of British residents.

THE RED CRESCENT.

If the Americans should succeed where the British have failed, and secure the right to send in medical supplies and service, we trust they will secure the admission at the same time of Red-Crescent help. This will be very satisfactory to the large numbers of Muslim supporters of the Red Crescent work throughout the world.

A RIFF CONFERENCE PROPOSED.

In the same letter to H. H. Emir Abdul Krim, Mr. Myrick refers to a letter he has sent to the French Ambassador to America, M. Berenger. In this letter Mr. Myrick, on behalf of the "American Friends of the Riff", urges on all parties a peace conference at Lucerne. "If", he says, "the Moslem Berbers should be annihilated, may not such tragedy incite the aspirations of all Islam to dominate Africa through the Africans, India through the Indians, Asia through the Asiatics? Out of such a movement might come in time a coalition of the black, tan and yellow races which would be ominous indeed to the white race. All such dangers may be minimized and the welfare of France, Spain and the Riff may be conserved if the high contracting parties would send their accredited representatives to a conference at Lucerne with a view to negotiating a permanent peace. Meanwhile, an armistice or 'modus vivendi' with free admission into the Riff of surgical and medical supplies, first aid and Red Cross service, should put an end to conditions before which the civilized world stands aghast."

SHALL INDIANS RULE INDIA?

The letter to M. Berenger speaks of the ominous situation which will be created for the white race if a conquest of Riffs should drive "all Islam" to aspire "to dominate Africa through the Africans, India through Indians, Asia through the Asiatics." These remarks show a certain confusion of ideas. The domination of Africa by the Africans involves problems with races honestly settled in Africa by emigration. Obstacles can easily be imagined to the cry of Africa for the Africans. No such considerations, however, operated in the matter of India for the Indians. It is not "domination" for Indians to rule India. It is exactly the principle of the American War of Independence:—Self rule. I suppose that very nearly every pro-Riff believes that India should be ruled by the Indian people or peoples,—and Asia by the Asiatic peoples also, despite the objections of some devotees of the newest Empire, the United States.

INCLUSIVE PRO-RIFF SOCIETY.

However, to combine as many supporters as possible in one society, it is usual to exclude extraneous elements of discord. Therefore the Riff Committee includes Swarajists and Gandhist Die-Hards and Ahilafatist, on the one question of "Independence and Belligerency of the Riff." I commend the same catholicity to the "American Friends of the Riff." Their energy and devotion are admirable, their writings vital and intelligent, and much good must come from their generous support of a noble little nation.

HONOURS TO GORDON CANNING.

On Saturday February 20, a lunch party assembled at Anderton's Hotel London, Sheikh Harun Mustafa presiding, to honour a distinguished guest, Capt. Robert Gordon Canning. A goodly company of Englishmen and women gathered at the festive board, in order to express the confidence and support of Captain Canning by the Riff Committee of England. Besides the members of the Committee, Mr H. C. O'Neill of the "Westminster Gazette" Mr. T. Watson of "Central News," Mr. Day of the "United Press" of America, and Mrs. H. M. Swanwick, editor of "Foreign Affairs," joined in the little demonstration of friendship and confidence. Amid the various assaults on Captain Canning, a very valuable asset has been the fact (to-day rather surprising) that there are powerful journals and news channels which maintain the old standards. Without in any way representing them to be the only organs of this category, we must single out "The Daily Telegraph," "The Westminster Gazette," "The Yorkshire Post" and "The Manchester Guardian."

STILL FIGHTING GERMANS.

Some people have been influenced by the "Time's" attacks on Captain Canning, and are expressing dissatisfaction with him for having had any association with a German in peace efforts, and for taking a donation to the expenses from the same gentleman. They consider, besides the moral objections to touching the hand (or money) of a German, that such association was the reason why the French broke off any peace efforts, and refused to make any peace terms at all. The entire argument is fallacious.

Without admitting the wickedness of associating with Germans or taking their money, Captain Canning bows before the incurable ferocity of some infuriated journalists (mostly employers of stage thunder), and refuses to work again with a German. He also returns the German's donations: But this association in work and funds was not the cause of the French breakin off their "efforts" (?) for peace.

FRENCH "IGNORE" ABDUL KRIM.

Between the date of the French getting Canning to go to the Riff and "talk Abdul Krim round,' and the date of his return to Paris, a change of Government had taken place and also a change of policy. A number of Djebola and Andjra tribes have submitted to France. M. Briand and his pro-war advisers had resolved not to treat with Abdul Krim at all. They substituted the policy of "political action," that is, of negotiating with the Kaids of tribes who wanted to submit. This "political action" could be equally well named the power of corruption, and it takes the place of armed attacks.

VICTORY BY PAYMENT.

Therefore, on the arrival of Canning in France, he was told that he would not be heard. And Briand soon told the Chamber why,—because the idea of treating with Abdul Krim had been abandoned. No question there of umbrage at German association, fears of German plots, or any other myth of the sort.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

It is hard to see on what grounds anyone hopes for a resumption of peace parleys at any early date. The fall of Briand might bring this about, and this may come very suddenly; but appearances are not favourable to a prediction of an early smash. The League of Nations may, indeed, be moved by some neutral State Member to act under article 19 of the Covenant. It is, however, unlikely that the League will move, if it ever agrees to move, at its March Council meeting. The next gathering will be in September. This channel is not being neglected, but it would be wrong to hold out hopes of striking for rapid successes in that direction.

HEAVY RAINS AT LAHORE.

GYMKHANA FIXTURES POSTPONED.

LAHORE, March 13.

Owing to the heavy rains since this morning the Lahore Gymkhana Races to be held this afternoon have been cancelled and the Northern India Quadrangular Cricket Tournament postponed. To-day's rain is the heaviest of the season and is widespread.—A. P.

PT. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 12.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has left for Europe accompanied by his wife who has been ordered a change for her health. It is understood that Pandit Motilal Nehru will leave for England next month.—A.P.

Ninety institutions of the Ramkrishna order in India and abroad have been invited to join the convention which the mission proposes to hold at Belur Math during the Easter week. The object of the convention is the inter-change of ideals and the co-ordination of activities among its different institutions and to consider steps for the general improvement of the Math and the mission.—A.P.

HINDUS AND POLITICS

PROBLEMS BEFORE MAHASABHA

ARREST PHYSICAL DEGENERATION

DELHI, March 12.

The ninth session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha that opens to-morrow promises to be very critical in the history of this young organisation.

The arrangements have been completed and are exactly similar to the Congress arrangements. Separate shamianas have been set up for holding the subsidiary conferences for the removal of untouchability, the advocacy of Hindu widow re-marriage, etc. There will also be a conference of orthodox Hindus,—the Sanatanists.

There is also to be opened to-day by Lala Lajpat Rai a khadi exhibition to bring into line the Mahasabha's economic aim with that of the Congress.

Pandit Malaviya is opening to-day the All-India Wrestling Club under whose auspices wrestling matches will be held to concentrate the attention of the community on the desirability of physical development.

MAHASABHA AND POLITICS.

This school believes that the Council work must be left to political parties, but that precaution should be taken to run candidates against those holding pronounced anti-Hindu views and that on matters affecting Hindu interests adversely Hindu members should vote together. This view representing a workable compromise has been adopted by a sub-committee of the Reception Committee. It was favourably considered by the Working Committee last night and comes up this evening for consideration by the Subjects Committee.

The arrangements for holding separately the Untouchability Removal Conference, the Widow Re-marriage Conference and the Sanatanist Conference show that the two sections are realising that the Mahasabha platform cannot permit either of the schools to have the upper hand and that missionary work of the respective schools must be done from separate platforms for educating the mass of the Hindu public opinion.—A. P.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In his Presidential address to the 9th session of the Hindu Mahasabha, Raja Narendranath said:—

"We aim at nationalisation, but assume for the present a communal attitude because that attitude has been forced upon us by circumstances. One of the objects of the Mahasabha is to promote good feelings between the Hindus and other communities in India and to act in a friendly way with them with a view to evolve a united and self-governing Indian nation. We are prepared to throw up the lower for a higher ideal the moment necessity for it ceases."

The Mahasabha must raise the united voice of 220 millions of Hindus against the discriminative policy in respect of acquisition of civic rights, but this was only one aspect of its activity.

The Sabha had a wider scope and larger field of work which present social and political circumstances had brought into existence. "Those who accuse us of an outlook narrower than that of nationalism cannot find fault with our desire to obliterate such sub-divisions as exist among us. We cannot become a nation if we allow our own divisions and sub-divisions to stand." The Mohamedan Government followed by the British rule had maintained to a great extent distinction between martial and non-martial classes which it was now time to obliterate because the army played an important part in politics and there would be a hopeless confusion if military prowess was allowed to remain in the hands of select classes separable from others by a line of cleavage which caste had created. Brahmins and a Vaishyas should be as ready to wield the sword as Rajputs. Raja Narendranath, therefore, suggested that the Mahasabha should induce people to overcome reluctance to join the army. Indeed physical regeneration of the Hindus was the need of the hour. They should judge themselves as others saw them. Sir Abdur Rahim at Aligarh had associated several qualities with Hindus but not virility and martial spirit. The bulk of the Hindu community was backward in physical development. When 50 years ago the bulk of the Mohamedans were backward in education non-Muslims gave every assistance to Sir Saiyed Ahmed to improve education of his community and did not look upon the movement with any apprehension as to rivalry for loaves and fishes of offices. Why then should the Hindu movement, to make up physical deficiency, be looked upon with suspicion. Then again by a natural course of evolution the system of the Government of India was becoming democratic. Hindus had played a most prominent part in bringing this about. But as the sanction given by the Hindu society to untouchability and to the treatment meted out to the depressed classes was the negation of democracy duty of removing this stigma fell more heavily on Hindus and an organised body of Hindus could best remove it. A more illogical position was difficult to conceive than that untouchability disappeared the moment a depressed class man embraced Christianity or Islam.

POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

Continuing, Raja Narendranath referred to the political programme that the Maha Sabha should keep before it. It should fight against the principle of determining civil rights on the basis of caste and creed and should make its voice heard by those to whom the duty of framing the constitution for India was assigned. A Round Table Conference would have been able to frame a constitution if Hindus and Muhamedans had agreed, but as matters seemed to him a Statutory Commission was the only body that would be able to propose some kind of advance towards responsible self-government. He wanted the Commonwealth of India Bill to be examined to ascertain whether it protected Hindu rights adequately in every province. He next suggested efforts to solve the Brahmin and non-Brahmin question in the south.

No scheme for protection of Hindu interests could be complete without reference to the Frontier Province. The fact that martial law brought about the last Afghan war, that the publication by way of reprisal of a pamphlet supposed to be offensive to religious sentiments of the major part of the population caused unprecedented riot showed how small events caused a conflagration on the Frontier. Order in Kohat had been restored by abject submission and an unconditional surrender of the Hindus. The Bray Committee considered the question and on imperial grounds opposed an amalgamation with the Punjab. He did not wish to revive the controversy which the report had set at rest. But the question was how would the safety of the Empire and security of life and property of Hindus be affected by the scheme of devolution of power to the people of the frontier? Was there any part in India in which the Muhamedan minority was exposed to risks and dangers to which the Hindu minority in the Frontier was exposed? How would future legislature in the Frontier look upon punitive measures adopted against the neighbouring tribes? How would they vote supplies for the purpose and what would be its effect in relations with Afghanistan? They all loved freedom and wanted Muslims to co-operate in winning it. There was much in the Muslim culture that he admired, but unfortunately Muslims had not studied the Hindu culture. If they had they would not have insisted on a separate compartment for acquisition of civic rights. He was for adequate protection of minorities but on an uniform basis and would apply the rule of proportional representation through single transferrable vote.

In summing up Raja Narendranath said the *raison d'etre* of the Hindu organisation was that Hindus' interests were nowhere adequately protected, the Mahasabha was as much an advocate of Swaraj as any other body. It noticed with regret that so far constitutions had been suggested and framed without due regard to the Hindu interests. Muhamedan interests were being treated as a separate class by itself and this had forced on them the consideration of Hindu interests as a separate class. They could not refrain from considering these interests simply out of fear that such a course might give rise to a controversy and delay the achievement of Swaraj.—A. P.

THE SESSION COMMENCES.

DELHI, March 13.

The Ninth Session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha commenced at one this afternoon. Unfortunately just when Mahasabha met, the weather which had been inclement since morning became worse. It began to rain with the result that though the pandal is very spacious and can accommodate 15,000 men, attendance hardly exceeded four thousand most of whom were visitors. The majority of delegates' enclosures were not filled and visitors were permitted to occupy these. Decorations were simple, mostly of Khaddar. Numerous mottoes were hung,; one of these said "Keep a brave spirit and never despair." Another said "Honour Women." The programme was printed in Hindi and proceedings were also conducted in Hindi.

Punctually at 1 the Presidential procession entered the pandal and included Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Swami Shraddhanand, Mr. Vijiaraghavachari, Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Lala Ramsarandas, Bhai Paramanand, Mr. Acharya, Mr. Rama Iyengar, Mr G. P. Singh, Mr. A. N. Dutt, Pandit Neki Ram, Pandit K. K. Malaviya, Lala Hansraj, Dr. Chotiram, Mr. Jairamdas and a number of other Hindu leaders and Pandits. When the proceedings started with songs and prayers it began to rain heavier.

REMOVAL OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

The Subjects Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha met this morning and passed resolutions liberalizing last year's proposition regarding the removal of untouchability. Resolutions relating to *Shudhi* and *Sangathan* were also passed. Lala Lajpat Rai moved a resolution opposing the Hindu Mahasabha's taking up political programme to run the next general election. Mostly the Punjab delegates are in favour of a contesting election on the Hindu Mahasabha ticket. Discussion on the resolution was not concluded when the Subjects Committee rose in order to enable the Mahasabha session to be held. Swami Shraddhananda is understood to have announced that in order not to split the Mahasabha ranks he had decided not to move his resolution on widow remarriage. Weather is inclement and it is raining.—A.P.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Kedarnath, retired Session Judge, Principal and founder of the Raxjas College, Delhi, welcomed the delegates and visitors in the capacity of the Chairman of the Reception Committee. He read his address in Hindi. Mr. Kedarnath dwelt at length on the past glory of the Hindus and emphasized the need for regeneration of the community. If child marriage was given up, he said, there would be no girl widows. He next dealt with the position of untouchables and said that at one place though Hindus would not permit untouchables to take water from a well Mahomedans asked him to accept Islam whereby he was able to use the same well. Hindus must do away with this and treat untouchables properly. He drew a picture of the danger facing Hindu community and strongly appealed amidst applause that every nerve of the community should be strained to make the *Sangathan* and *Shuddhi* movements successful. He recalled how Hindus assisted the Khilafat Movement by spending lakhs and sending hundreds to jails and by displeasing Government and yet what was the result? Malabar, Multan and Saharanpur riots culminating in Kohat tragedy. He was emphatic in his opinion that if their *Sangathan* became successful and the community became organized Muslims would themselves befriend Hindus. (Applause). The speaker continuing said his person opinion about attitude of community towards Government was that while he would not go out of his way to side with Government he felt that the community could not afford to do without Government's assistance. They had seen that they had to depend upon Government for their protection in Delhi and other places. "During the last Bakri Id ten Hindus were murdered. I ask has a single culprit been brought to book?" (Shame, shame). As regards Council election he observed that if Muslims put up candidates on communal tickets Hindus would sooner or later have to do the same; but he admitted there was fear in this course of division among Hindus themselves and he was satisfied that for the present their purpose would be served if they confined themselves to protecting Hindu interests only where these were threatened by putting Mahasabha candidates.

Raja Narendranath, President-elect then read his address in Hindi.

At this stage Maulana Mohamed Ali entered the Pandal and was cheered. Swami Satyadev also followed soon and was cheered.

Raja Nareniranath, President-elect then deliver his address. His remarks desiring Hindus of all castes to take to military career and those regarding *Shuddha* and *Sangathan* movement were particularly cheered.

Telegrams of sympathy were then read. They included those from Raja of Naham, Maharaja of Patiala and Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi has sent Professor Desai to give his (Mahatma Gandhi's) views.

Raja Narendranath put from the chair a condolence resolution which was passed.

Bhai Parmanand next moved the following resolution regarding the formation of the Hindu Sewak Association:—

"In order to defend the rights and interests of the Hindu Community and to further the growth and development of Hindu Unity on the lines laiddown by the Hindu Mahasabha and also to serve the cause of cow protection, the establishment of an order of Hindu Sewaks is necessary who will devote the whole of their time and energy to service of the Hindu nation. Resolved further that in order to give a practical shape to the above resolution a fund be raised with the interest where of the above objects may be carried out."

GET UNITY BY STRENGTHENING HINDUS.

Bhai Parmanand said the idea of combining all the religions was conceived by Brahmo Samaj at the sacrifice of Hindu religion but the movement had failed. Swami Dayanand, the founder of Arya Samaj, conceived the idea of unity of all Hindus but fortunately or unfortunately his followers in beginning devoted most of their attention to carrying raging propaganda against certain beliefs and practices which made Sanatanists to organise themselves in opposition. In his opinion the community was faced with danger of extinction and it was the duty of all Hindus to sink their differences and join on common platform to save the religion. He asked as to why it was that they did not leave this work of unity to the National Congress. "For forty years we have left this to Congress but we find that the Congress has failed to bring about the unity. I tell my political leaders and the President of the Congress Mrs. Naidu (who had just then arrived) that you will not attain this as you have tried hither to by sacrificing Hindus (Cheers.) You can get unity only by strengthening Hindus (Cheers) and that is why *Sangathan* is a vital necessity. (Cheers). I ask Hindus to suspend all other activities for five years, whether political or otherwise and to concentrate their attention on the *Sangathan* only. (Cheers). But to do this we must have organised workers and life members devoted to the cause of the Mahasabha. We want Swaraj, but it cannot be achieved so long as Hindus do not unite and become a strong and united community. (Cheers). What is happening in Punjab to-day will happen to the people in Bengal and elsewhere to-morrow."

The resolution was seconded by Jagat Narain and was passed with acclamation.

The Mahasabha then adjourned till to-morrow due to rain.

UNTOUCHABILITY.

The following resolution which liberalizes the last year's resolution regarding untouchability has been passed by the Subjects Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha:—

"This session of the Hindu Mahasabha appeals to Hindus in general to remove all restraints which are at present imposed on the so-called depressed classes called untouchables in the way of their use of public schools, public wells and public roads and in their attendance at public meetings. This Conference appeals to the authorities of Hindu temples to provide facilities for *Devadarshan*."—A.P.

MAHASABHA AND ELECTIONS

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S PROPOSITION

DELHI, March 13.

The Subjects Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha is discussing Lala Lajpat Rai's proposition disapproving the idea of setting up candidates at the next general election on the Hindu Mahajana Sabha ticket.

Already seven hours' debate has taken place and Pandit Malaviya has not so far taken part. There does not therefore appear any prospect of decision being reached to-night, and the debate will in all probability be resumed to-morrow morning. The resolution is being opposed by the Punjab and United Provinces Hindus.—A. P.

LIBERAL DONATION TO PUBLIC CAUSE

CALCUTTA, March 13.

Dr. Tarini Charan Shaha of Chanidkati, Barisal, has executed and registered a will bequathing his property worth about a lakh in G.P. notes, cash and landed interest for the establishment of a hospital in connection with the proposal for a medical school at Barisal. His wife, Sarojini, has also executed and registered another will bequeathing all her *stridhan* property for the same object.—A.P.

GERMS RENDERED HARMLESS.

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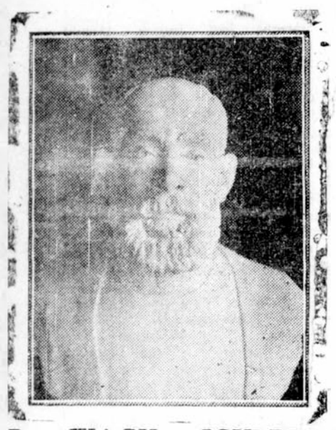

By WAGH SCULPTOR

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BOMBAY'S WATER-DIVINER

MAJOR POGSON'S "ELCETRIC" POWERS.

PROTEST AGAINST WASTE OF FUNDS.

The proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council yesterday commenced with a short list of questions and answers on which being disposed of discussion on demand for grants was resumed.

Mr. S. S. Dev had moved last week to omit the grant Rs. 60,000 for special officer Major Pogson for locating under ground supplies of water.

Mr. C. N. Wadia opposed the grant and said Major Pogson was allowed private practice after drawing a fat salary from the Government.

PRIVATE PRACTICE ALLOWED.

Mr. L. J. Mountford in a lengthy speech detailed the work of Major Pogson in different districts last year and said he had located water in many a dry and deserted part of the Presidency.

Referring to Mr. Wadia's contention, he said Major Pogson was allowed five days' private practice in a month and a maximum of one month in a year.

Mr. G. B. Pradhan raised a point of order and asked whether Government was in order in allowing a Government servant private practice in contravention of the civil Service regulations. Besides, he inquired, whether it was fair for the Government to keep the House in dark with regard to the terms of the contract with Major Pogson when the sanction for his appointment was asked for in last August.

REVENUE MEMBER'S DEFENCE.

The Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta (Revenue Member) admitted that Major Pogson was allowed five days' private practice because such were the terms of his contract before his appointment.

The President ruled that it was a question of merit and not of order. The House had extensive powers and they could reject the grant if they so desired.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani opposing the grant, said after all it was a commercial interprise and Major Pogson should be paid by results and not by months. His experiments at many places were also a failure and at some places out of eight only one well was successful. He also urged the Government to train Indians for the purpose of water divining.

THE MAJOR'S "WONDERFUL WORK."

Mr. Abdul Latif Haji Hajrat Khan (Solapur) opposed the amendment and said Major Pogson had unique qualifications for divining water springs and he had the opportunity of seeing Major Pogson's work in Sholapur District where he had devined water springs at not less than eight places.

Khan Bahadur I. M. Bedrekar (Bijapur) supported the grant as Major Pogson had done wonderful work in divining water in his district. He thought Major Pogson had some "electric" power which he brought into ooperation in divination.

Mr. Lalji Naranji said the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Co., had requisitioned the services of Major Pogson, but without success. There were many Indians, he said, who were more qualified than Major Pogson and he regretted that Government were not utilizing their services and were wasting public money by giving a fat salary to Major Pogson.

A "POGSON" IN THE COUNCIL.

Mr. S. S. Dev replying to the debate said in his own district (Dhulia) there were three Indian "Pogsons" who were willing to work even on a hundred rupees a month and he also knew that day that even in the legislative Council there was a "Pogson" (laughter). He was sure, however, looking to the strength of the House that Major Pogson would be employed on Rs. 60,000 a year and if Government had demanded rupees one hundred thousand for that purpose even that amount, they would have got without difficulty. He urged the Government, however, to utilize the services of Indian "Pogsons" if they wanted water diviners at all, instead of European "Pogsons" on high salaries.

The Hon. C. V. Mehta emphasised that the scheme was entirely for the benefit of the cultivators. He pointed out, however, that besides Major Pogson an Indian was employed at Surat for water divination and he would place the result of his work before the House when full details were available. He assured the House that if there were capable Indians he would be pleased to employ them on probation.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani's amendment to reduce the grant by Rs. 25,000 was also lost.

CIVIL WORKS DEMAND

The Hon. Sir Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah then moved for a total demand of Rs. 1,50,64,000 for civil works to which Mr. M D. Karki moved an amendment to reduce by Rs. 10.

Discussion over the question was not over when the Council adjourned for the day.

EUROPEAN SENTENCED AGAIN.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

C. J. Stall, a European already undergoing three years' rigorous imprisonment was sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate to a further term of twelve months' imprisonment on a charge of cheating an Indian firm in respect of two Dunlop tyres.

The accused was allowed credit on his representation that he was the Assistant Superintendent of the Cissipore Gun and Shell Factory. He, however, managed to abscond but was subsequently arrested in connection with another cheating case.—A.P.

PROGRESS AND HAPPINESS

PROF. MARVIN'S LUCID EXPOSITION.

SPIRITUAL ASPECT OF MODERN SOCIETY.

Is the world really advancing to a better and happier state of things? An answer to this question was supplied by Prof. F. S. Marvin, the eminent English historian, in his second lecture on the "Reality of Progress" at the University Buildings, Bombay, before a large audience of professors, students and the general public.

Prof. Marvin said that both the ancient Hindus and the ancient Greeks believed that progress was in the form of a "cycle." They had no conception of a continuous and indefinite advance of the human race to larger happiness and greater goodness that came to be implied in the modern doctrine of progress. What, then, are the main essentials in that conception which had attained such great force during the last 150 years? Dealing with this question, Prof. Marvin said that the old Eastern religious, Judaism, Zoroastrianism and Christianity inspired mankind with a new forward look; they had in common a belief that we were destined to better things. This religious spirit looked forward to a better life in the next world; while the modern scientific spirit inspired man with a belief that improvement of human conditions was possible in this life and on this earth. It was in a combination of the ancient religious spirit and the modern scientific spirit that we have the modern idea of "Progress." The formation of this modern doctrine of progress dated from the end of the seventeenth century when scientific development received a great impetus. The eighteenth century made the doctrine a battle-cry which was heard the loudest during the French Revelution. In the nineteenth century, the idea advanced through this burning mass of enthusiasm till it was developed into a great system of philosophy by Hegel, Comte, Mill and Herbert Spencer who all accepted Darwin's theory embodied in his "Origin of Species."

A CRITICAL ATTITUDE.

Since then, however, the atmosphere had changed, and the enthusiasm had lowered down. There was no longer this passionate belief in "progress." Darwin's generalisations had been critically examined by biologists, and the same had happened with regard to the doctrine of "Progress." People began to enquire: What is "progress"? How far does it promote the happiness and goodness of mankind? A more critical and detailed examination of the idea came with the last world-war when the conventional view of continuous mechanical progress became discredited on account of the havoc of destruction wrought by the war. These critics took a pessimistic view of progress and asked whether there was any chance of another Shakespeare appearing in the world. and whether we were not approaching the age of the "under-man." But such an attitude, said Prof. Marvin, completely missed the whole point of the doctrine of Progress. The doctrine did not postulate a belief that we were better than the ancient Greeks and Romans, individually. No, the doctrine was essentially a social doctrine, and it laid down that, speaking broadly, mankind in the aggregate was advancing to greater happiness and greater goodness. Prof. Marvin asserted that mankind as a whole had been steadily progressing in three demonstrable points, viz. (1) knowledge (2) power, and (3) co-operation or social consciousness. These were the three aspects in which mankind had definitely advanced, and that was the essence of the modern doctrine of Progress.

How far had this general advance of mankind affected them individually? It was not easy to give a positive answer to this question, because it could not be demonstrated. But Prof. Marvin declared his profound conviction that individuals also were sharing in these good things. He was convinced that no collectivity of mankind could advance without carrying the bulk of the individual members with them. It might be possible to measure knowledge or mechanical power of individuals, but who could say whether mankind was individually happier? On this point the only solid ground for inference would be the statistics of suicide. But the best way to ascertain it was that each one should ask himself not only about himself, but also about others. And as for goodness? The answer to that could be given with some degree of certainty. Progress involved the growth of co-operation and self-consciousness in a society and that was almost inevitably accompanied by an advance in the goodness of mankind. "I am a hearty believer" said the lecturer. "in the moral as well as intellectual advance of mankind."

The question of individual greatness, continued Prog. Marvin, was the most difficult aspect of the doctrine of Progress. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore feared that the great collectivity of mankind would, in the future make a dead level. Prof. Marvin, however, was more optimistic on this point. He believed that the progress of mankind was like the geological rising of the strata of the earth, and that fresh eminences would appear concurrently with the rising of the general surface or after it. There was ground for hope that great men would arise in the future also who would be the crowning peaks above the common level of mankind.

SCIENCE AND LIFE.

"Science and Life" was the subject of Prof. Marvin's next lecture, during the course of which he traced the origin and evolution of science and clearly explained how the modern social transformation was mainly the result of the application of science to life.

Prof. Marvin began with the question: What is Science? Science, he said, was accurate thinking that finds order in the diversities of the phenomena around us, and on that order draws conclusions and makes predictions as to the future. All our thinking is more or less scientific as it approaches to that standard. This scientific thinking could be applied also to human actions as to natural phenomena.

The beginnings of science could be dated from the earliest times when the priests in the religious observances of the society began to study the movements of the heavenly bodies, and when the necessity of measuring land developed Geometry. Science was thus, in its origin, the result of the practical requirements of life. All this could be found in a crude form in the ancient theocracies of the world. The first effect of this scientific thinking about external things was to dispel fear arising out of natural phenamena like the eclipse. and to create a state of comparative peace. hope and order in the universe. Science became much more comprehensive and accurate when we come to the ancient Greeks. The ancient Romans applied the same scientific spirit to social relations between themselves and other peoples and thus developed the principles of law and justice which were the basis of modern systems of law.

EFFECT OF ANCIENT SLAVERY.

Why did not Greek Science lead to the transformation of social conditions as in the modern period? The answer to that, said Prof. Marvin, was found in the social conditions of the ancient world which was bound up with the system of slavery. The classical Greeks and Romans had a contempt for manual labour which was relegated to the slaves, and therefore mechanical progress by the application of Science did not occur to them at all. Their one-sided view of nobility of character brought about intellectual decadence in this respect, though in art, philosophy and other branches of intellectual activities they were pre-eminently supreme. The subsequent period was marked by a break in this spirit of science. But in the fifteenth century during the Renaissance of Italy, slavery was abolished and with the rising spirit of democracy science was born again to a much more fruitful and growing life.

In the seventeenth century the greatest thinkers of France, Italy and Britain began to devote their attention to the problem as to how man could conquer Nature to improve his own condition. The development of this practical spirit of science led to the industrial revolution in the eighteenth century.

SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION.

The great social transformation that had followed in the West since then was the result of the play of the same sort of mind in human conditions the mind that builds up and organizes society. The old village life had been largely reversed and replaced by city-life. The aggregation of human masses was the most potent factor in modern life. And the necessity of thus living together had promoted social reform, not only by state legislation but also by voluntary activity.

Another result of scientific progress as the development of "nationality" in the West during the nineteenth century, and nations became compact and well-organized by the use of science. Apart from promoting nationality, Science had its effect in the international field. also. knitting up mankind and bringing the different countries and peoples together. And the commercial an political exigencies of modern life had led to the establishment of the League of Nations.

THE SPIRITUAL ASPECTS.

"Let us be alive," said Prof. Marvin in concluding, "to the spiritual origin and spiritual value of this scientific organization of society." Industrialism has brought in its train certain evils, but these were due to the fact that industrialism came a little too soon, and capitalists amassed wealth before their souls were trained to the right use of wealth. But those evils would be remedied when man wakes up to the claims of his fellowmen and sets his house in order. We cannot re-make history, but we can certainly reform the future.

At the conclusion of the lecture, one of the audience enquired of the lecturer as to what guarantee there was that the League of Nations, like the Tower of Babel, would not end in the confusion of tongues.

Prof. Marvin replied that there was no guarantee, but there was every hope that such a disaster would not overtake the League. He emphasised the need of cultivating a hopeful spirit like himself.

Prof. Marvin then wound up his lecture by a few closing remarks on the subject of science. He said that the real test of the progress of civilizaion in any society was the amount of science which it had absorbed and created. Science is the best measuring rod of civilization at the present time; though it is not the only measure, it is the best available. The study of the history of Science is a most inspiring study. There is no other branch of human history in which we see so much continuous progress and, both in thought and institutions, the full-blossoming tree developing from the germ, unity developing from the diversities of races and creeds. That was the moral of the History of Science.

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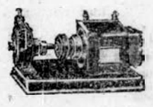

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BUREAUCRATS' TREATMENT TO INDIANS.

PT. MOTILAL'S CONTRADICTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 14.

An interesting letter of Pundit Motilal to the editor of the "Comrade" which has so far remained unpublished is published this evening by the "Hindustan Times." The letter is dated 23rd January.

Dear Mohamed Ali,—

My attention has been drawn to the following passage under the heading: "The United States of India" by Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross published in "The Comrade" of the 22nd January from the "Century Magazine." "The leader of the Swarajist Party is the Hon. Motilal Nehru of Allahabad, a highly cultivated Kashmiri Brahman. A few years ago he was at the head of the bar and took no interest in politics. His admirers among the High Court judges sought and gained his consent to let them put up his name for membership in the Allahabad Club. Certain young Britishers thought fit to blackball him on racial grounds and from that day he gave up his practice, threw himself into politics on the side of the Extremists and now is more of a thorn in the bureaucrat's flesh than any other man in India save Gandhi."

FACTS OVERSTATED.

The passage makes interesting reading and the facts mentioned will be readily acceptable to the newspaper reader accustomed to hear of ill-treatment of Indians at the hands of Britishers, but unfortunately for the writer they are a bit overstated. It seems almost a pity to deprive the story of the moral it is intended to convey, but it will be little short of ingratitude on my part if I allowed it to go round as it is told. The real truth is that I never gave anybody the chance of black balling me as I never consented to be put up for the membership of any European club and was never in fact so put up. As for giving up my practice as a result of any such incident I may inform you that I carried on a fairly brisk business at the bar for some 20 years after I declined to join the Club, and in this interval had frequent opportunities of enjoying the hospitality of several English clubs at the invitation of various members.

BUREAUCRAT A CHARMING FELLOW

I am afraid the story will lose its interest when these little corrections are made, but I must ask you in common fairness to give due publicity to the real facts. I suspect there is a general impression abroad that I have at one time or another experienced some grave social discourtesy at the hands of some highly-placed Englishmen. Let me take this opportunity to declare publicly that nothing could be farther from the truth. I and many members of my family have mixed with English people as freely as with Indians and we have all invariably perceived the most cordial treatment on terms of perfect equality both in India and England. Our association with Englishmen and women of all classes had left behind nothing but the most Pleasant memories. Strange as it may seem to some, I have found the sun-dried bureaucrat to be the most charming fellow in the world once he puts off the bureaucratic mask which is so indispensable a part of his official kit.

It has been a source of considerable amusement to me to find the small social amenities, I permit myself to indulge in occasionally so differently interpreted by different people. The same act of ordinary courtesy is on the one hand viewed with suspicion by some of my own countrymen as a sign of approaching defection from the cause, and on the other hand, welcomed by many Europeans as a distinct step forward to re-establish friendly relations as if they had ever ceased to exist. It does not strike the former that I have gone too far in the pursuit of Swaraj to think of bartering it away for a good dinner nor does it occur to the latter that after years of close association with them I am quite capable of drawing a very broad line between my duty to my country and social obligations to those I come in contact with. However that may be, the writer in the "Century Magazine" has taken a very bad illustration to make out his point.—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL "AT HOME"

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING ENTERTAINED

DELHI, March 12.

An interesting social function took place this afternoon when Pandit Motilal Nehru was "At Home" to the members of the Central Legislature and to a large number of other prominent persons, at Metcalfe House Terrace which has been used for "At Homes" on previous occasions. The terrace with the Jumna flowing below presents a lovely view. The gathering enjoyed the evening's function which was attended by all leading officials and non-official members of the Legislature. All the Swarajist members were present and there were also No-Changers like Maulana Mohamed Ali present.

The representative character of the gathering may be judged from the fact that at one table sat Sir Alexander Muddiman, Pundit Motilal, Mr. Chintamani, Lala Lajpat Rai and Major Lumby. Among others present besides the members of the Legislature were Raja Narendranath. An enjoyable evening was spent and light jokes about the absence of Swarajists from discussions in the Assembly which had just then ended were mostly indulged in. The social gathering of the afternoon followed the well known parliamentary practice that political differences do not affect social relations.—A. P.

ZAGLUL SCORES.

NEW ELECTIONS ON MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

The Egyptian Opposition Parties—Zaglulist, Liberal and "Watanist"—have scored a big victory, says the "Daily Herald".

The Government has agreed that the new electrions shall be held under the universal suffrage law passed during Zaglul's Premiership in 1924.

Zaglul, it will be remembered, was replaced by Ziwar Pasha after the murder of Sir Lee Stack. Ziwar dissolved the Chamber and held new elections in March from which he confidently hoped—by the use of intensive terrorism and bribery—to secure a majority.

But the new Chamber, like the old, gave Zaglul a big majority. It was dissolved after an existence of ten hours. For a year Ziwar, with the help of the British Occupation, has ruled without a Parliament.

In December he calmly produced a new law of his own, severely restricting the franchise, and declared that elections would be held under it—though, of course, it has never even been submitted to a Parliament.

Vigorous protests were made. Local officials declared that they would not administer an "illegal law," and were promptly punished. The Senators protested against the violation of the Constitution. The Opposition parties threatened resistance to any decrees passed by an unlawful Parliament.

In mail week the Premier informed a deputation of Zaglulist Senators that he would abandon his attempt, and that he would hold elections under the 1924 franchise.

The Zaglulists are confident that this will ensure a victory for Zaglul and the Opposition parties. But what then? The new Chamber will demand Zaglul as Premier. The British have declared that he shall never be Premier again.

BIHAR COUNCIL PROROGUED.

SWARAJISTS' ACTION CRITICISED.

PATNA, March 12.

His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler, the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, in proroguing the Legislative Council referred to the Swarajist withdrawal and gave a resume of business transacted during the sessions. He said that he did not wish in any way to argue with those members who had seen fit to deprive this council within the last few days of the advantage of their presence. Personally, he regretted their action, and thought that even from their own point of view they had made a mistake. They had followed an example set from Delhi which even there did not really command an undivided allegiance. They were concerned, he said, with their local affairs. He failed to see what they gained by the action of certain members in refusing to assist in their deliberations. After all he presumed that their constituents wished them to present their point of view, and mandates, even divided mandates, from Delhi or Cawnpore were beyond their ken. Therefore, those who had absented themselves had deprived those who selected them of representation, and after all the members represented or should represent their constituents.

He asked them if this gesture was going to do any good. As one interested keenly in the progress of what commonly went by the name of Reforms he could not but feel that the wisest course had not been followed.—A.P.

DOCTOR'S ALLEGED FATAL NEGLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, March 13.

The police magistrate of Alipore has issued a warrant with a bail of rupees five hundred against Dr. E. W. Russell in connection with the death of Sergeant Day who lost his life in consequence of injuries to his spleen in a boxing contest with a Bengalee athlete B. D. Chatterjee. It is alleged that on January 15 last, Sergeant Day was declared by Dr. E.D. Russell to be in a fit state of health to enter a boxing competition. On a subsequent examination, however, it was found that Day had an abnormally large spleen and that it was diseased. Dr. E. D. Russell was summoned by a magistrate on the strength of the police report, but as he failed to appear in the court, the public prosecutor submitted an application praying that the doctor might be called upon to answer the charge of causing death by a rash and negligent act. —A.P.

ALL-INDIA SANSKRIT CONFERENCE.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

The All-India Sanskrit Conference which was to have taken place in Calcutta on April 13th has been postponed till the Mohurrum week, July, 20th to 22nd.—A.P.

DONATION FOR LEPER ASYLUM.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 12.

Mr. Tularam Goenca, a Marwari merchant has made a donation of Rs. 50,000 towards the establishment of a Leper Asylum in Calcutta.—A.P.

ASSAM COUNCIL PROROGUED

SHILLONG, Mar. 11.

The Assam Legislative Council was prorogued to-day.—A. P.

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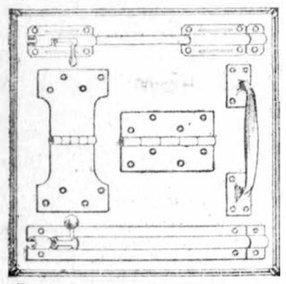

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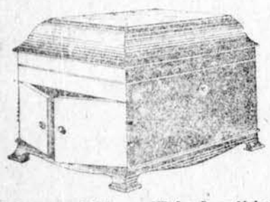

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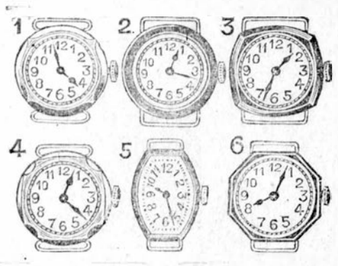

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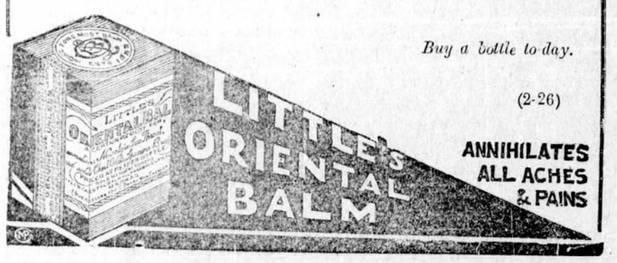

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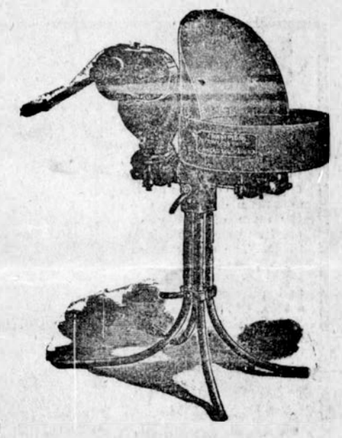

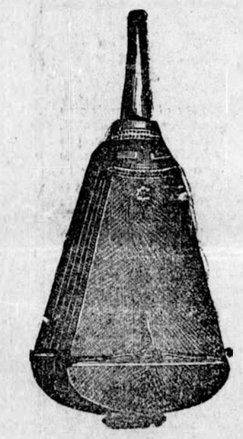

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay
Acting Editor:—SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.